

السؤال الأول

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

Austria 7 S	Libya 9 P
Belgium 10 S	Madagascar 10 L
Canada 10 S	Morocco 120 Dh
Denmark	..... 10 S	Netherlands	..... 0.85 Fl.
France	..... 10 F	Nigeria	..... 24 N
Germany	..... 10 M	Norway	..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Greece	..... 10 Dr.	Portugal	..... 6 Esc
India	..... 10 Ru.	Spain	..... 16 Ptas.
Iran	..... 10 Rls	Sweden	..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Italy	..... 10 L.	Switzerland	..... 1.00 S.Fr.
Japan	..... 10 Y.	Turkey	..... 4.25 T.L.
Lebanon	..... 75 P.	U.S. Military	..... 50 Cts
		Yugoslavia	..... 2.48 D.

Today's Weather: Fair, occasional showers, 46-62. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 48-64. Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 48-64. Thursday: Partly cloudy, 48-64. Friday: Partly cloudy, 48-64. Saturday: Partly cloudy, 48-64. Sunday: Partly cloudy, 48-64.

Allies Act To Protect Pullout

U.S. Plans Hit Laos SAM Base

By Craig R. Whitely

SAIGON, March 26 (AP)—The United States and its allies are planning a series of strikes against North Vietnamese targets in Laos, including a SAM base, to protect the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country.

The mission, government officials said, is to protect the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country, which is being carried out in a series of steps.

A fresh regiment of South Vietnamese troops was also moved today to what had been a forward command post for the U.S. forces in Laos.

These actions came as the U.S. forces in Laos, after having been in the country for more than a year, are being withdrawn.

The United States command announced that 20 Air Force F-4 Phantom II fighters were attacking a North Vietnamese SAM base in Laos.

The site was discovered a few days ago and reportedly was a SAM base, before it had been hit by U.S. forces.

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ALONG ROUTE 9—An American soldier looks over the wreckage of a self-propelled 175-mm howitzer that was hit by a North Vietnamese rocket-launcher grenade.

Pentagon Issues Warning

U.S. May Strike at Red Guns in DMZ

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The Defense Department issued a veiled warning today that it might strike North Vietnamese artillery and rockets in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) if they fired at U.S. forces.

Mr. Friedman recalled that on several occasions, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has declared that it is his "responsibility to recommend whatever protective reaction steps prove most feasible to protect allied and U.S. forces."

The expression "protective reaction" is used by the Pentagon to describe, among other things, bombing of North Vietnamese weapons, have been dug into positions at several points in the northern half of the six-mile-wide DMZ, most of them near the Laos border.

Mr. Friedman said the weapons could be fired at numerous allied positions in the northern corner of South Vietnam.

Other sources said that several battalions of long-range artillery and rockets, involving dozens of weapons, have been dug into positions at several points in the northern half of the six-mile-wide DMZ, most of them near the Laos border.

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Yahya Denounces Mujib as Traitor

Sharp Fighting Reported In East Pakistan Revolt

NEW DELHI, March 26 (Reuters)—Thousands of villagers have joined Awami League volunteers fighting West Pakistani troops in the streets of four major cities of East Pakistan, the Press Trust of India reported today.

Quoting "highly reliable reports" reaching Indian border areas, the agency said that the East Pakistanis were using all available weapons, including spears and axes, against the troops.

Heavy fighting was going on in Chittagong, Dacca, Comilla and Rangpur, the sources said. As the army moved to crush the secessionist movement led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman—denounced as a traitor by President Yahya Khan in a nationwide broadcast earlier today—the agency said that the fighting had assumed the proportions of civil war.

One report said that 1,000 West Pakistani commandos had been flown into East Pakistan by way of China during the last two days.

Fighting was said to be heavy in Rangpur, where West Pakistani troops are reported to have killed at least 20 persons two days ago. A clandestine radio report monitored in India said that Sheikh Mujib, who tonight declared the independence of East Pakistan as the new Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh (Bangladesh), had gone underground.

The broadcast, thought to originate from the northern region of East Pakistan, called on the people to fight until all enemy troops were vanquished.

The "Voice of Independent Bangladesh" said that West Pakistani troops had been surrounded by Bangladesh forces in Chittagong, Comilla, Sylhet, Jessore, Barisal and Khulna.

The Bangladesh forces were from the East Pakistani Regiment, East Pakistani Rifles and police, the radio said.

The broadcast proclaimed Sheikh Mujib as the only leader of Bangladesh and the man "whose commands should be obeyed by the people to save the country from the ruthless dictatorship of West Pakistan."

Indian news agency reports said that at least 10,000 troops of East Pakistan, called on the people to fight until all enemy troops were vanquished.

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Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, at a March 26 press meeting.

In Mood of Guarded Optimism

Big 4 Open 2d Year of Berlin Talks

By Anatole Shub

BERLIN, March 26 (AP)—Ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France entered their second year of negotiations on Berlin today with a two-and-a-half-hour conference, the 17th in the series.

No details were given, but an atmosphere of guarded optimism continued to prevail about an eventual accord.

U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush said that "we continued our serious negotiations and attempts to move forward." The Soviet envoy, Pyotr Abramov, described the session as "important and constructive."

The four ambassadors scheduled their next meeting for April 16. Negotiations on the expert level will continue in the meantime.

Mr. Abramov, who returned Wednesday from high-level consultations in Moscow, was widely believed to have submitted a series of new formulations in response to the Western draft accord, on the basis of which the Big Four have been negotiating for the last two months.

Soviet spokesmen declined to comment on their nature, however. Communist sources did indicate that the prospects for a Berlin settlement, as well as for a conference on European security, would be "appraised positively" at the 24th Soviet Communist party congress, which opens in Moscow next Tuesday.

The Western powers have made a Berlin agreement the precondition for launching diplomatic preparations for a security conference.

East European sources also appeared optimistic about the chances of an agreement to permit West Berliners, for the first time since 1965, to cross the wall and visit East Berlin, West Berlin representative Ulrich Müller and East German Deputy Foreign Minister Günter Kohrt are scheduled to resume discussion of an Eastern pass agreement tomorrow afternoon.

Since yesterday morning, East German border guards have put up some 20 new customs sheds along the Communist side of the wall.

A third set of negotiations, between high officials of the West and East German governments, will resume next Wednesday. However, in the three-tiered structure of negotiations on Berlin, a preliminary accord among the Big Four has priority. Diplomatic observers have been speculating that such an accord might be reached this spring.

First Assistant U.S. Attorney James E. Thompson, citing a Jan. 20 Supreme Court decision on contempt and a letter from his Washington superiors, asked the Seventh U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to call for a new hearing before a different judge.

Mr. Thompson said that under the high court's decision, Judge Hoffman should not have imposed the sentences—from two months to four years—at the trial's end because he had been the target of vilifying attacks by the accused and their lawyers.

The prosecutor quoted from a letter from Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, which said the trial judge "lost the power to cite and punish those contemptuous under which he was the victim of personal attacks, since bias (on the part of the judge) might be presumed from the nature of the attacks."

By concluding that Judge Hoffman, through no fault of his own, was presumed to be biased, the government motion could avoid a decision on the much-debated question of whether the judge should share the blame for the disorder at the long trial.

A spokesman in Washington said the move was designed to speed up the process of obtaining a valid re-sentencing rather than let the defense take its time, in view of the "air-tight" case for reversal.

Tito Snubs Kremlin Bid To Congress

BELGRADE, March 26 (UPI)—President Tito has turned down a personal invitation from the Kremlin and instead will send a high-ranking delegation to attend the 24th Soviet Communist party congress beginning next Tuesday in Moscow.

Yugoslav party sources said today.

The independent-minded Yugoslav head of state, who is also president of the ruling Communist party, has not attended any Soviet party congress in the postwar period.

President Tito is now on a five-day state visit to Italy.

U.S. Asks Court to Set Aside Contempt Terms of Chicago 7

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The Justice Department moved yesterday to set aside the contempt sentences given the Chicago seven defendants by Judge Julius J. Hoffman after their stormy trial.

First Assistant U.S. Attorney James E. Thompson, citing a Jan. 20 Supreme Court decision on contempt and a letter from his Washington superiors, asked the Seventh U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to call for a new hearing before a different judge.

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France Foresees No New EEC Veto, Britain Assured

PARIS, March 26 (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann told British Ambassador Christopher Soames today that France was not trying to block British entry into the Common Market and he called for secret negotiating sessions to solve outstanding problems.

Mr. Schumann's assurance followed by less than 24 hours his statement yesterday that France was not trying to veto British entry by bringing up the question of sterling's future role in the entry talks.

In today's meeting at the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Schumann stressed that the question of sterling had been raised several times by the Common Market community as a whole.

He presented France's bid to discuss the matter as a natural follow-up to this. Mr. Schumann said that the EEC Commission had seven or eight times indicated to Britain the problems raised by sterling balances and the potential existence within the community of an international reserve currency, in view of EEC plans to create a common currency.

Account of Leningrad Trial If Jews Reaches Washington

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—A detailed and dramatic account of the secret trial of a group of Soviet Jews in Leningrad last December has reached the West.

The full report, evidently prepared by a courtroom spectator, is being received by the Washington Post today.

Going far beyond the garbled accounts which filtered out at times and since, this Russian-language account makes explicit the fundamental accusation that the nine Jewish and two Jewish defendants was not going, as commonly believed, to divert from a local trial, the Jews in the country they regarded their "true fatherland," and

for this, they were variously charged with treason and other crimes.

When the sentences—including two condemnations to death—were announced Dec. 24, the courtroom account relates, some of the audience, largely selected by the government, broke into applause while relatives of the defendants shouted, "Fascists! How dare you applaud death sentences!" "Good fellows!" "Hold on!" "We are with you!" "We are waiting for you!" "We shall be in Israel!"

A week later, following a huge world outcry against the severity of the sentences, an appeals court in Moscow commuted the two death sentences to 15-year prison terms, and reduced two other defendants' terms by three years.



Alexander Solzhenitsyn

necessary," he wrote, "you ought to cite the truth: the genre itself of the lecture on literature is alien to me—to talk of the nature of art, creation, beauty and to avoid broad judgments on present social life and its ills."

"Not having the desire, however, to destroy the Nobel tradition, I refused to deliver a lecture... on my right reserved by the Swedish Academy and the Nobel Foundation."

"I sincerely ask you to correct your mistake, and make it public." The telegram was signed, "With respect, Solzhenitsyn."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn today denied that any Nobel officials have recently made an official statement about Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

He refused to make any comment on Mr. Solzhenitsyn's letter in which he declined to deliver the lecture, but added that the writer did not want to send the letter clandestinely.

He said he did not know of any other reasons for Mr. Solzhenitsyn's refusal to travel to Stockholm, but emphasized that, as a rule, Nobel Prize winners in literature rarely go to the Swedish capital to deliver the lectures.

Therefore, he added, he could not see any reason for the special interest in this case.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's friends said today that the writer's reaction to the BBC report was one of "extreme anger," and that he stopped writing for the entire day to listen to the radio and reflect on the matter.

He is living in a garage apartment belonging to cousin Matvey Rostropovich on the outskirts of Moscow, where he is finishing a novel about World War I, "August, 1914."

While Hailing San Francisco Paris Prefect Calls N.Y.C. the Depths

Paris Prefect Calls N.Y.C. the Depths

PARIS, March 26 (AP)—The prefect of the Paris region, governor of its 8.5 million residents, today rated San Francisco at the top of a list of American cities for livability and urban planning, while placing New York, with its "insufferable" subway, at the bottom.

Maurice Doublet, setting up a ranking of U.S. cities in response to a newspaper's question at a luncheon, said:

"If they brought New York's subway to Paris, I assure you there would be a revolution."

Mr. Doublet made the classification on the basis of a recent trip to England and across the United States.

He put San Francisco at the head of the list because: "It reminds one most of Paris. But there's more. There's a very agreeable mixture of new big buildings and the old, like the cable cars."

Mr. Doublet, who is in charge of the day-to-day operation of Paris—the city has no mayor—gave London second place on his list. "They've handled the mass transportation problem very well," he said, "and are not overwhelmed with parking difficulties."



Maurice Doublet

Biggest Battle in Six Weeks

Jordanian Troops, Guerrillas Clash in Irbid

AMMAN, March 26 (UPI).—King Hussein's troops clashed with Palestinian guerrillas in Irbid, north of Amman today, in the biggest internal battle in Jordan for six weeks.

A government statement said the guerrillas set fire to a police post in the grounds of a hospital, burned a telephone exchange, attacked all local police stations and laid land mines.

The government statement said three soldiers and one policeman were killed in the attack on the police post at the Princess Beama Hospital, named after King Hussein's younger sister.

In Beirut, a Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman said government forces attacked an Irbid refugee camp and destroyed guerrilla forces.

3 Killed, 15 Injured

By 10 a.m. three persons were killed and 15 others injured, he said.

He said the PLO sent a memorandum to Arab governments appealing for intervention.

The incident was the biggest since the middle of last month, when guerrillas and security forces fought for several days in central Amman during a security drive against arms caches.

The ministry spokesman said security forces surrounded the area at 7 a.m. today after learning that guerrillas had stored weapons in a cemetery close to the town's refugee camp, which houses 13,000 Palestinians.

Heikal Sees Russia Issuing Ultimatum to End Deadlock

CAIRO, March 26 (AP).—The usually well-informed editor of the newspaper Al-Ahram hinted today that the Soviet Union may issue an ultimatum to break the deadlock in current Middle East efforts.

Mohammed Hassanain Heikal, who was information minister under Nasser and who maintains close contacts with Egyptian leaders, indicated that the Soviet Union is now considering the most advantageous opportunity for making such a move.

Cairo's current political and military policies, carried out in close consultation with Moscow, were building up to a carefully prepared climax along this line, Mr. Heikal implied in his weekly editorial.

Mr. Heikal's report came as President Anwar Sadat wound up a week of meetings with Egyptian armed forces commanders and governors of the country's provinces, who have just been given the task of assuming military control in wartime.

At the same time, Al-Ahram disclosed a comprehensive overhaul of the air defense system protecting Cairo. The paper said this comprised "modifications" in the capital's defense network but gave no further details.

Mr. Heikal, echoing earlier statements by Egyptian officials, said a new war with Israel to liberate the occupied territories was "inevitable," and would be "long, vicious and complicated."

His editorial dealt at length with the Soviet Union's role in the Middle East conflict, which he said has been criticized by some Arab leaders impatient with Russia's failure to adopt more drastic measures in support of their cause.

Mr. Heikal, who has mentioned the 1956 Soviet ultimatum in his last four editorials, said that a more active Soviet stance is being precipitated by the Egyptians.

In 1956, during the Franco-English-Israeli attack on Egypt, the Soviet Union proposed that the United States join it in taking

Account of Leningrad Trial Of Jews Reaches Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

celved by The Washington Post was to judge by the emphasis it gives to the defendants' own statement of their case—submitted by friends or relatives who were admitted to the courtroom. Experts on Soviet law report that it is not illegal for a courtroom spectator to take notes.

The defendants' "last words," spoken according to Soviet procedure just before sentencing, were inscribed "from memory," a note says.

Inquiry in Washington disclosed that a number of versions of the Leningrad trial, differing from each other in length but not substance, have found their way out of Russia since December. One version comprises issue No. 17 of the Chronicle of Current Events, the latest in a regular series of civil rights news letters issued by Soviet dissidents in the last two years. Such documents are customarily sent out, if not prepared, through several channels so that at least one will get through.

Witnesses Face Charges

The account says 23 witnesses were called in the trial. Many, if not all, were persons close to the 11 defendants. They, and others were to face related charges themselves. In fact, a trial of a second group of Jews opened in Leningrad Jan. 6 but, in an unusual development, was adjourned within minutes.

A "12th member" of the original group of 11, Lt. Vulf Zalmanson, brother of two members of that group, reportedly was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by a military court sometime in January.

It is assumed that one purpose of sending the trial accounts out of Russia was to draw world attention to the manner in which Soviet authorities treat Jews who contend that they want only to do so by legal emigration, find their way blocked.

A second purpose is assumed to be to make it harder for Soviet authorities to hold further trials.

That this account surfaced just a few days before the Soviet Communist party congress opens in Moscow was said to be a coincidence. At any rate, many Western observers had already assumed that the congress would have to take up the difficult questions of internal and foreign policy raised by the struggle of

Dobrynin: Israel Must Start Talks

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI).—Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin conferred with Secretary of State William P. Rogers today and declared that it was up to Israel to break the Middle East negotiations deadlock.

The ambassador, who called on Mr. Rogers at his own request prior to returning to Moscow for consultations and to attend the Soviet Communist party congress, told newsmen afterward that they had held a broad discussion on the international situation.

Asked how he viewed the situation in the Middle East, Mr. Dobrynin said, "Difficult and dangerous. I hope we will find a peaceful solution."

Bavarian Workers To Fix Own Hours

MUNICH, March 26 (Reuters).—Bavaria's civil servants can now turn up to work and go home when they like.

New rules, published by the Bavarian state authorities, say that, within certain limits, it is left to every employee to stagger his working hours provided he puts in 42 a week.

It is hoped that the system, already in operation in several West German public offices and firms, will make the public service "more attractive and efficient," according to the Finance Ministry.

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Ms. EGNATIA - Ms. APPIA

Ms. POSEIDONIA

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ADDED SERVICE—To allow bed-ridden patients to make necessary phone calls, portable pay telephones have been installed in a new Copenhagen hospital.

Tito, Italy to Try Diplomacy To End the Mideast Impasse

ROME, March 26 (NYT).—President Tito of Yugoslavia and Italian leaders agreed today to step up diplomatic action to end the impasse in the search for peace in the Middle East.

The talks here on the Middle East dispute became three-sided today when the Egyptian foreign minister, Mahmoud Riad, arrived for conferences with Italian and Yugoslav government ministers.

Mr. Riad is scheduled to meet with President Tito at San Rossore, near Pisa, tomorrow evening. The Yugoslav chief of state is scheduled to make a two-day official visit to Rome tomorrow morning and stay on in Italy in a private capacity.

He will be the guest of President Giuseppe Saragat at the San Rossore estate over the weekend and return to Rome Monday morning for an audience with Pope Paul VI, before returning to Belgrade.

Mr. Riad's sojourn here is the first stage of a trip apparently aimed at winning European support for the Cairo government and increasing international pressure on Israel.

The minister is scheduled to proceed to Paris on Sunday to preside at a meeting of Egyptian ambassadors in Europe, and to meet with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and other French officials.

Today, Mr. Riad conferred with Angelo Salimonti, Italian under secretary of foreign affairs, who has just visited Arab capitals. The Egyptian minister is scheduled to meet with Premier Emilio

Patrols Guard Laos Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

by Wednesday evening, according to the command spokesman here, but on that day five U.S. helicopters were reported shot down by enemy ground fire inside South Vietnam. Yesterday, nine U.S. soldiers were killed and 11 wounded in two pitched battles in the rear area, six miles north of Khe Sanh and nine miles west of Cam Lo.

The size of the attack force was unknown. There also were ten enemy rocket and mortar attacks on U.S. units and installations in the western part of Quang Tri province yesterday, and the South Vietnamese base at Dong Ha was hit by 40 rounds of 152 mm artillery fire.

Clash in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 26 (AP).—Fierce fighting raged for the second straight day on Cambodia's Key Highway 4 supply route close to where the American-built road enters Elephant Mountains.

A Cambodian high command spokesman said troops engaged in road-clearing operations were hit by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong elements in a running battle between about 80 miles southwest of the Cambodian capital.

The clash is in the same area as the battle over a Cambodian ammunition convoy yesterday in which three trucks were burned and at least 30 Cambodians were wounded.

Nuns, Monks Gain Right to Choose Own Confessors

VATICAN CITY, March 26 (UPI).—The Vatican said today that it has relaxed laws governing religious communities so that nuns may make their confessions to any priest they choose.

Even cloistered nuns, who normally do not leave their convents, may leave to visit a church and make their confession, according to a new decree by the Vatican Congregation for the Religious.

The decree was dated Dec. 3, 1970, but was made public today. The change is part of a general and continuing revision of canon law.

"All women, religious and novices, in order that they may have proper liberty, may make their confession validly and licitly to any priest approved for hearing confessions in the locality. For this, no special jurisdiction or designation is henceforth required," the decree states. It said that special confessors still may be appointed for communities of monks and nuns but that those special confessors need not be used.

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Nixon Overtures Attacked U.S. Shift on China Annoys Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, March 26 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today expressed its evident concern over President Nixon's latest efforts to improve U.S. relations with Communist China.

An article in Novoye Vremya, a leading foreign affairs weekly, suggested that the United States was conducting a "diplomacy of smiles" toward Peking in the hope that this might further aggravate Soviet-Chinese relations.

Western diplomats here believe that Moscow remains extremely sensitive about American overtures to China, because the Kremlin is thought to envisage over the long run an understanding between Peking and Washington that might run counter to Moscow's interests in the Far East.

With Soviet relations with Japan, the area's other major power, already strained politically, any move toward Sino-American rapprochement would effectively put the Soviet Union at a disadvantage in the Far East, where the Russians have historically sought to extend their influence.

U.S. Efforts Watched

In recent years, Moscow has paid close attention to the various efforts by the United States to begin a meaningful dialogue with China. Even though there was no discernible progress, the Russians in 1969 expressed their concern several times, fearing that as the result of tensions on the Sino-Soviet border, Peking might actually establish relations with Washington and try to play off one super power against the other.

The concern has been expressed again in the midst of the failure of the Soviet-Chinese talks about border problems to make any apparent headway and the strong attack issued by Peking ten days ago against the Soviet leaders.

Western diplomats said that the Russians, who in the past have been known for their ability to play one power off against the other, have consistently tried to avoid having its two most important rivals, the United States and China, lined up against it. At the same time, Moscow has not shied away in the past from allowing Peking to think that there was an American-Soviet alliance against it, or to keep the specter of a renewed Soviet-Chinese pact in the vision of the Americans.

The Novoye Vremya article, written by B. Moskvin, which is possibly a pseudonym for a ranking Foreign Ministry official, went to some lengths to discuss recent American steps to ease tensions with China. It mentioned the March 15 lifting of travel restrictions to China and the liberalized trade regulations with China.

It said that these were "demonstrative steps" by Washington to show its desire for better relations with China. Special mention was given to the unusual relationship of Edgar Snow, the veteran American journalist, with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai.

The article said that as long ago as 1935, Mao had indicated to Mr. Snow his "personal sympathies" toward the United States.

Based on statements on American press reports, Novoye Vremya said that the United States was reducing its military strength in the Taiwan area and in the future might pull its

E. Pakistanis Battle Troops Yahya Bans Mujib's Party

(Continued from Page 1)

fighting and a few hours later Dacca radio claimed that the province was under the full control of the authorities.

[The United News of India, in a dispatch from Shillong, the capital of Assam, said that about 200 East Pakistanis, including some armed members of the Bangladesh Rifles, had been chased across the border by troops, the Associated Press reported from New Delhi.

[Reports say that casualties in fighting in several towns were heavy on both sides. United News of India also reported that, according to sources in the Indian border city of Agartala, a railway bridge had been blown up and a railway station destroyed.

[The agency said that at Rajshahi, 125 miles north of Calcutta, troops shot their way into the local station, killing or arresting employees who offered resistance. It added that troops took over a college in the city after a bloody clash with the staff and students.

[At Jhinalda in the Jessore district, the agency said, troops opened fire on thousands of persons who had gathered to seize the local airfield. A large number of persons were reported killed in the same city when a crowd attacked the jail in an attempt to free persons arrested by martial-law authorities earlier in the day, the agency added.

History of Resentment

Resentment in the eastern wing of the country against the more prosperous West which the easterners believe has received favored treatment from the central government, has for long threatened to split the country.

The crisis came to a head after major disorders in East Pakistan early this month and the breakdown of peace talks among President Yahya, Sheikh Mujib and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the dominant political personality in the West.

The crisis flared into open fighting two days ago when 35 persons were reported to have been killed and more than 100 injured by troops in the Rangpur and Chittagong districts.

And unrest spread simultaneously in the West, where a curfew was clamped on the industrial town of Lyallpur after a day of clashes between leftist demonstrators and police.

In his broadcast tonight, President Yahya, a 64-year-old soldier-ruler who has pledged to restore Pakistan to civilian rule, said that events in the East had taken "a very serious turn."

He denounced Sheikh Mujib as a traitor and said that the Awami League, which won an overwhelming majority of seats in East Pakistan in the December National Assembly elections, would be completely banned.

Elected Government Awa

The president said that it was imperative that the situation should be brought under control as soon as possible. But he insisted that his aim was still to transfer power "to the elected representatives of the people."

"As soon as the situation permits, I will take fresh steps toward this objective," he declared.

But, "in view of the grave

U.S. Rail Line Asks to Retire The Cannonball

ROANOKE, Va., March 26 (UPI).—Another legend is passing from the American scene. The famed Cannonball is headed for the scrap heap.

A spokesman for the Norfolk Western Railway said that the line will ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to drop the train, probably on May 1. Routine approval is expected because the Cannonball's St. Louis-Detroit trip was not included in the national Rail-pax system uniting 54 percent of the metropolitan areas of the country. Not much is known about the Cannonball's early days, except that it was immortalized in song and verse since its first run back at the turn of the century.

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MP Withdraws Drunk Charge

LONDON, March 26 (UPI).—A Labor member of Parliament today withdrew his allegation that the chief Conservative minister, Francis Pym, was "drunk" Wednesday night in the House of Commons.

Labor backbencher William Molloy made the move at the request of Selwyn Lloyd, speaker of the House.

"The allegation by Mr. Molloy was that it seemed to him—and I stress the word 'seemed'—that Mr. Pym was in a drunken condition," Mr. Lloyd told the House today's session began.

He said he had studied the official transcript of Wednesday's Commons session and the Extracts May Book of Parliamentary Rules, chief guideline for House protocol.

He said he had concluded that Mr. Molloy's words "were unparliamentary, and I must ask him to withdraw them."

Meyer Lansky, Alleged Mafia Figure, Indicted

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI).—Meyer Lansky, the reputed financial brain behind the Mafia, was indicted yesterday on charges of illegal gambling activities in connection with the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas.

Mr. Lansky, 68, who recently moved to Tel Aviv from Miami Beach, four other persons and the Flamingo Hotel, owned and operated the Flamingo Hotel from 1960 to 1967, were indicted in U.S. District Court in Miami, Attorney General John N. Mitchell announced.

They were charged on one count each of conspiring to engage in illegal gambling activity and to conceal and disguise proceeds from the hotel, both in violation of Nevada law.

Mr. Lansky was indicted by the same grand jury Wednesday on charges of contempt of court for refusing to testify before it on March 10 and 11. Whether offense is covered under the U.S. Israeli extradition treaty.

In Madrid: TAILORED HONG KONG Suits shipped from Hong Kong to anywhere. Hong Kong Kawa Co., Generalissimo 24.

Thieu Indicates He'll Run Again

LONG XUYEN, South Vietnam, March 26 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu made clear today his intention to seek re-election this year by announcing a five-year rural economic development program for South Vietnam.

In a speech marking the first anniversary of his "land to the tiller" reform program, Mr. Thieu declared, "I have determined to bring peace to this country, peace in prosperity and freedom."

Mr. Thieu has not formally announced his candidacy for the Oct. 3 election.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	15-20	Sunny
ALASKA	10-15	Cloudy
ARIZONA	15-25	Sunny
ARKANSAS	10-15	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	15-25	Sunny
COLORADO	10-15	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	10-15	Cloudy
DELAWARE	10-15	Cloudy
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10-15	Cloudy
FLORIDA	15-25	Sunny
GEORGIA	15-25	Sunny
ILLINOIS	10-15	Cloudy
INDIANA	10-15	Cloudy
IOWA	10-15	Cloudy
KANSAS	10-15	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	10-15	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	15-25	Sunny
MAINE	10-15	Cloudy
MARYLAND	10-15	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	10-15	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	10-15	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	10-15	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	15-25	Sunny
MISSOURI	10-15	Cloudy
MONTANA	10-15	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	10-15	Cloudy
NEVADA	15-25	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10-15	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	10-15	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	15-25	Sunny
NEW YORK	10-15	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	15-25	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	10-15	Cloudy
OHIO	10-15	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	15-25	Sunny
OREGON	10-15	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	10-15	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	10-15	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	15-25	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	10-15	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	15-25	Sunny
TEXAS	15-25	Sunny
UTAH	10-15	Cloudy
Vermont	10-15	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	15-25	Sunny
WASHINGTON	10-15	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	15-25	Sunny
WISCONSIN	10-15	Cloudy
WYOMING	10-15	Cloudy

Wake of SST Defeat

Riverson Warns Democrats Not to Alienate Workers

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., said today that Democrats must be careful not to alienate workers in the wake of the Senate's defeat of the Super Shuttle Transport (SST) bill.

Sen. Jackson, a potential presidential candidate, said at the closing meeting of state Democratic chairmen planning strategy for the 1972 elections that many labor supporters of the Democratic party were becoming unhappy.

"The working people of this nation are not at war with technology, but some people are mistakenly attacking them in the place where they work," Sen. Jackson said.

"In recent years, we've had a tendency to listen to those people with the loudest voices. Yet it has been the quiet worker who has been the backbone of this party."

His remarks were seen partially as a gift to his potential senatorial rivals for the Democratic nomination who voted Wednesday against further federal funding for the SST.

Some 7,000 workers will be laid off shortly at the Boeing Co. plant in Seattle, where the plane was being built, the company said.

In the 51-48 Senate vote to cut off further funding for the plane, 24 Democrats voted to kill it, and 19 voted to keep it alive.

"We must appeal to a broad spectrum of the voting public in order to mark up a Democratic victory in 1972," he said. "The party has received more than 90 percent of the votes cast in only one of the last six presidential elections. So this is no time to establish a platform of exclusion within Democratic ranks."

In Seattle, Boeing said yesterday that private citizens were sending checks and pledges of up to \$1,000 to try to save the SST, but that the money would be returned.

"There is no way we can finance it this way," a Boeing spokesman said. "It's a lost cause."

Work went ahead on the SST mock-up briefly in Boeing's plant while the official notice of termination from the Defense Department was awaited. The notice arrived late yesterday, the spokesman said.

Japan Firm Denies Bid To Buy SST

TOKYO, March 26 (AP)—A major Japanese trading firm, Itochu & Co., said today it was not interested in the Super Shuttle Transport (SST) project.

The firm, which has been in the news for its alleged bid to buy the SST, said it had no intention of doing so.

"We are not interested in the SST," Itochu said. "We are not interested in buying the SST, nor are we interested in building it."

The firm's statement came after it was reported that it had been in talks with Boeing Co. to buy the SST.

Itochu said it was not interested in the SST because it was not a profitable investment.

"The SST is a very expensive project," Itochu said. "It is not a profitable investment, and we are not interested in it."

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Order by U.S. Supreme Court Encourages Rights Groups

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The U.S. Supreme Court's order today that the federal government must pay for the transportation of a black child to a white school in Little Rock, Ark., was hailed by civil rights groups as a victory.

The court's decision in the case of *Cornell v. School Board of Little Rock* was a 5-4 decision.

The court ordered the federal government to pay for the transportation of a black child to a white school in Little Rock, Ark.

The court's decision was a victory for civil rights groups.

"This is a great victory for civil rights," said a spokesman for the NAACP.

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Kennedy Asserts U.S. Is Leaving Laos on Skids

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said today that the United States was leaving Laos on skids.

Sen. Brooke said that the United States was leaving Laos on skids because it was not providing enough aid to the country.

"The United States is leaving Laos on skids," Sen. Brooke said. "We are not providing enough aid to the country, and we are not doing enough to help the people of Laos."

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anoi Group in Peking

TOKYO, March 26 (AP)—A group of North Vietnamese communists, party delegation headed by first secretary Le Duan, arrived in Peking yesterday, a Xinhua broadcast announced.

The group is expected to stay in Peking for several days.

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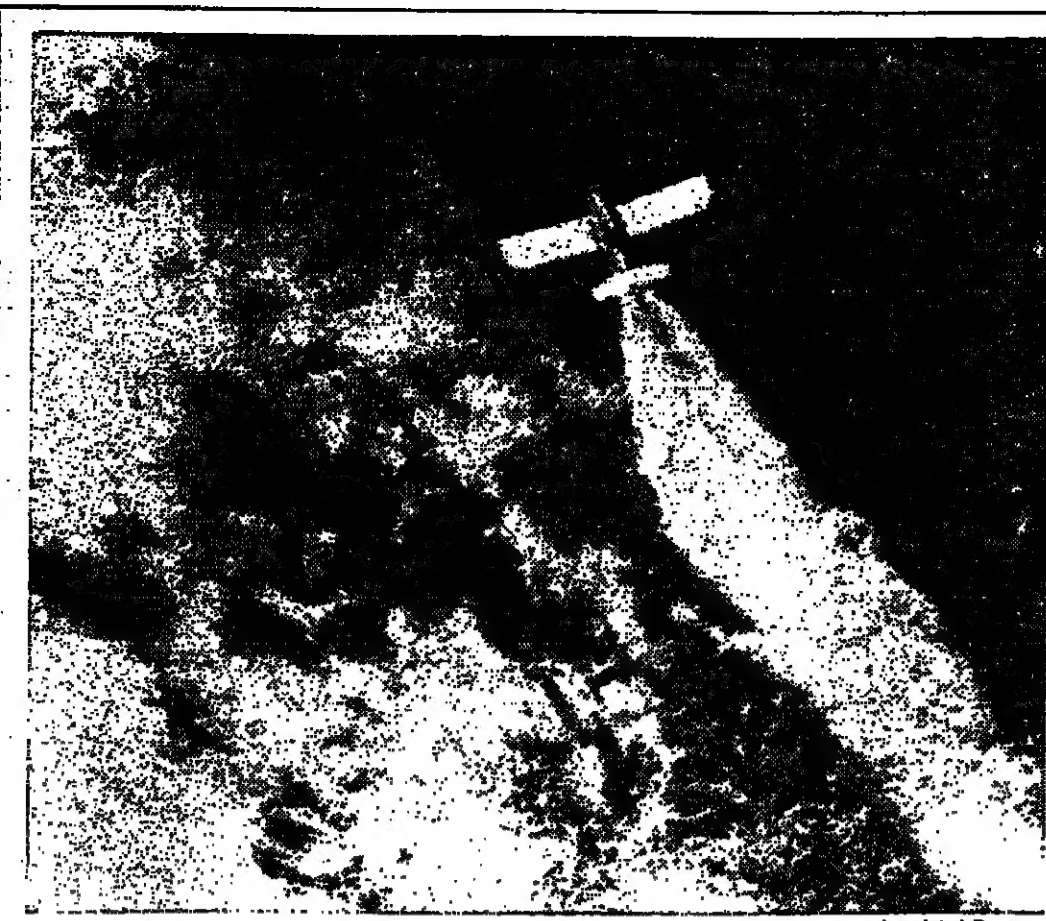
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MADRID, March 26 (AP)—The National Court of Public Order, which handles political cases in Spain, today sentenced 11 men to prison terms ranging from six months to two years and four months after finding them guilty of illegal association. Ten others were acquitted on the same charges.

The men were arrested last year on charges of belonging to the outlawed Communist party in Potosi in Cordoba Province.



FLAME SNUFFER—A plane of the North Carolina Forest Service drops a load of fire fighting chemical on a section of burning timber just north of Stumpy Point, N.C. The huge fire burned more than 20,000 acres of young pines in the area after an Air Force marking device used in practice bombing runs ignited the grass on a nearby gunnery range. The grass fire spread and engulfed the forest.

In Congressional Black Caucus Meeting Nixon Asked to Fund 1.1 Million Jobs

By Robert C. Maynard
WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—President Nixon was urged by the Congressional Black Caucus yesterday to create a federal public works program that would provide 1.1 million new jobs in the first year of its operation.

The job proposal was one of 60 recommendations "for the immediate relief of our communities," that the Caucus presented to Mr. Nixon at a meeting, the first held between the black members of Congress and a President.

"A federal job creation program in the public service fields must be adopted," the Caucus said. "It should provide 500,000 in its first six months and 600,000 in the second six-month period."

The Caucus said the program should be in addition to other job creation programs.

"Adequate Income System"

A second major recommendation is for a "guaranteed adequate income system" that would be much like the President's Family Assistance Program, but with a guarantee that no family's combination of federal assistance and wage income would be less than \$6,500 a year.

Today, the caucus set May 17 as the deadline for a response from Mr. Nixon on the proposals he handed him, UPI said. That day is the anniversary of the 1954 Supreme Court school desegregation decision.

(Rep. Parren Mitchell, D, Md., said Mr. Nixon told the delegation "two things that struck us profoundly—he said if I were you I would be doing the same thing... I would be over here fighting for the rights of black people." He said Mr. Nixon also "made the admission that black Americans have been and are being treated unfairly. We didn't have to tell him that.")

Other recommendations are:

- That the President support legislation to provide the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with the power to compel employers of more than eight persons to "cease and desist" job discrimination after an administrative finding that such discrimination exists.
- That any revenue-sharing proposal advanced by the President include the assurance that amounts for programs to aid the poor be included; that neighborhood and community units participate in the planning for expenditures; that the funds be spent in a manner that conforms to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and that it include incentives to localities to adopt progressive forms of taxation.
- That a new independent, quasi-public agency with a budget of \$1 billion be created to assist the development of minority business.
- That the Office of Economic Opportunity remain as an "advocate agency" for the poor and that the \$116 million proposed reduction in the fiscal 1973 budget be restored.
- That the OEO Legal Services program be protected from veto at the state or local level or falling that a new National Legal Services Corporation replace it.
- That the President release \$150 million in supplemental funds for public housing available in the fiscal 1971 budget.

Agnew More Popular When Out of Sight

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—A Harris Poll says that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's standing with the voters improved slightly recently "after he became less prominent in the news."

The latest survey gave Mr. Agnew a 43-percent positive job rating, with 47 percent negative and 11 percent unsure. Louis Harris reported yesterday.

Mr. Agnew's rating in a Harris Poll last October was 40-50-10. It hit a low of 39-45-16 last September and a high of 47-43-18 in February 1970.

Lady Luck Traps A Check Thief

BALTIMORE, March 26 (AP)—Robert Hughes, 36, picked the wrong place to cash a stolen check.

He waited two days, then drove across town to cash the \$100 retirement-disability check, made out to Ben Smith, in a liquor store. Not only did the owner know Mr. Smith, 56, but the intended recipient happened to be in the store at the time.

Hughes was sentenced to five years in prison Wednesday for the offense.

Bomb Hoax Detours GI Plane to Ireland

SHANNON, Ireland, March 26 (AP)—An airliner with 219 U.S. Army personnel and dependents aboard made an emergency landing at Shannon Airport early today because of a bomb scare.

The plane, a DC-8 of Overseas National Airlines, was over the Atlantic 300 miles west of Ireland when a radio message from U.S. Air Force headquarters in West Germany called it back.

The message said that an anonymous phone call had warned that a bomb was aboard timed to go off at 0200 GMT. But no bomb was found when the plane was searched.

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FBI Got Copy Of Boy Scout Letter to Reds

Note to Embassy On Russian Camping

By Fred P. Graham
WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Files stolen from the FBI disclose that copies of letters mailed to the Soviet Embassy here by persons who wish to visit the Soviet Union can find their way into FBI dossiers.

That was what happened to Thomas E. Ingerson, 33, a Boy Scout leader in Moscow, Idaho, who plans to lead his six-boy troop of Explorer Scouts on a camping tour of Russia this summer.

On Nov. 4 he wrote a letter to the Russian Embassy, saying that his troop wished to visit camps of Russian Pioneer and Komsomol youth groups. His letter contained nothing more subversive than the remark that his troop would not "travel like bourgeois tourists."

But documents that were stolen on March 8 from the FBI office in Media, Pa., and that have been widely distributed by the thieves, who call themselves the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI, include a copy of Mr. Ingerson's letter.

Travel Service Had It

Asked by telephone how his letter might have found its way into the files of a small FBI office outside Philadelphia, Mr. Ingerson replied that he has no idea. He said that the Russian Embassy had not answered his letter but had forwarded it to a Philadelphia travel agency, the Astro Travel Service.

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Progress Is Seen On Cooperation In Anti-Pollution

PARIS, March 26 (AP)—Officials of the world's leading industrial nations said today that progress is being made on setting up an "early warning system" to coordinate action against pollution of the environment.

Christian Herter Jr., the U.S. Department of State's special assistant for environmental affairs, said at a press conference that he hoped the system would go into operation this year among the 22 members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mr. Herter, chairman of the OECD's environment committee, said the procedure would be voluntary. As an example of the sort of complication it was designed to avoid he cited the U.S. ban on some uses of DDT that had international repercussions or its sudden decision to ban the use of cyclamates in soft drinks.

He also cited Sweden, which banned the import of hormone-fed beef—a decision made without giving other countries "a chance to find out the scientific basis of this decision and act accordingly."

Jaguar Reports 'Clean' Engine

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 26 (AP)—In the most optimistic statement on automobile-caused air pollution to date by a vehicle manufacturer, a Jaguar engineer said yesterday that he thinks he has got the answer to meeting 1975 and 1976 pollution standards in the United States.

Barry Mundy, executive director and assistant chief engineer of the British Leyland Motor Corp. unit, told newsmen here that a new V-12M engine it is introducing next month "fully meets 1972 standards" and with minor modifications is capable of meeting 1974 requirements.

He said that either a thermal reactor or a chemical catalyst under development at Jaguar research, or perhaps a combination, can do the job.

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40-Year-Old Tradition Annual Auto-Model Changes On Way Out in U.S. Industry

DETROIT, March 26 (AP)—A growing trend indicates that making annual model changes, a 40-year-old tradition in the U.S. auto industry, is losing its importance and may be headed for the junkyard.

The latest evidence of the trend came yesterday when Ford Motor Co. said it plans to make fewer and less substantial changes in coming years.

"Superior styling will continue to be a major factor in our sales, but our customers are increasingly interested in reliability, safety, utility and economy more than in styling novelty," board chairman Henry Ford II and president Lee A. Iacocca said in a letter to stockholders.

"In future years, we plan to change the design of our North American products less frequently and less extensively."

Other auto makers, also pressured by mounting costs, increasingly stringent safety regulations and rising consumer sophistication, have been seeking to de-emphasize styling changes.

When General Motors Corp. unveiled its subcompact Vega last year, it advertised that the car would look the same in 1975 as it did in 1970.

"The Model T lasted virtually unchanged for 16 years," said Mr. Ford in introducing the little Pinto. "With that in mind, I felt we should try to accomplish the same objective with the Pinto."

David Healy, an automobile analyst for Argus Research Corp. in New York, said he believes the days of annual model changes are numbered.

Safety Rules a Factor

"It frankly would stretch their resources," Mr. Healy said, for the auto makers to attempt to meet new safety standards as well as continue extensive model changes.

James Roche, General Motors chairman, has estimated the cost of model changes at \$100 to \$150 a car. Others have placed the cost as high as \$700 a car.

"I don't know that we see the end of the annual model change as we've known it in the past," he said recently. "I think like everything else, there are changes occurring which may switch the emphasis in model changes."

Mr. Healy suggested that while the model change may be around for some time, it may be confined largely to reworking the sheet metal rather than redesigning whole cars.

Chrysler Corp. reportedly has cut back heavily on its tooling orders for 1972 models as part of an announced cutback in capital investment. Its president, John R. Riordan, says the firm plans to cut down on the number of different models and options although no plans have been announced to cut back on model changes.

Another factor is foreign competition. Most foreign models are revised infrequently and only when major engineering changes are made. The design of the Volkswagen, for instance, has remained basically unchanged for 35 years.

U.S. Expert Sees Seas Imperiled By Technology

LA JOLLA, Calif., March 26 (AP)—The director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography says that man-made changes of the environment threaten the world's oceans and warns that Egypt's Aswan Dam may turn the Mediterranean into a Dead Sea.

"I am greatly concerned by the possible effect of the Aswan Dam on the Mediterranean Sea as the River Nile no longer will be a major source of nutrient for the sea," Dr. William A. Mierenberg said yesterday.

The Mediterranean needs nutrients to keep its marine community alive, he explained, and the dam has reduced them to the point that the fish population may be decimated.

Work to divert the flow of three Siberian rivers for irrigation purposes in the Soviet Union "could permanently alter" the weather in the Arctic regions and elsewhere in the world, he said in an interview.

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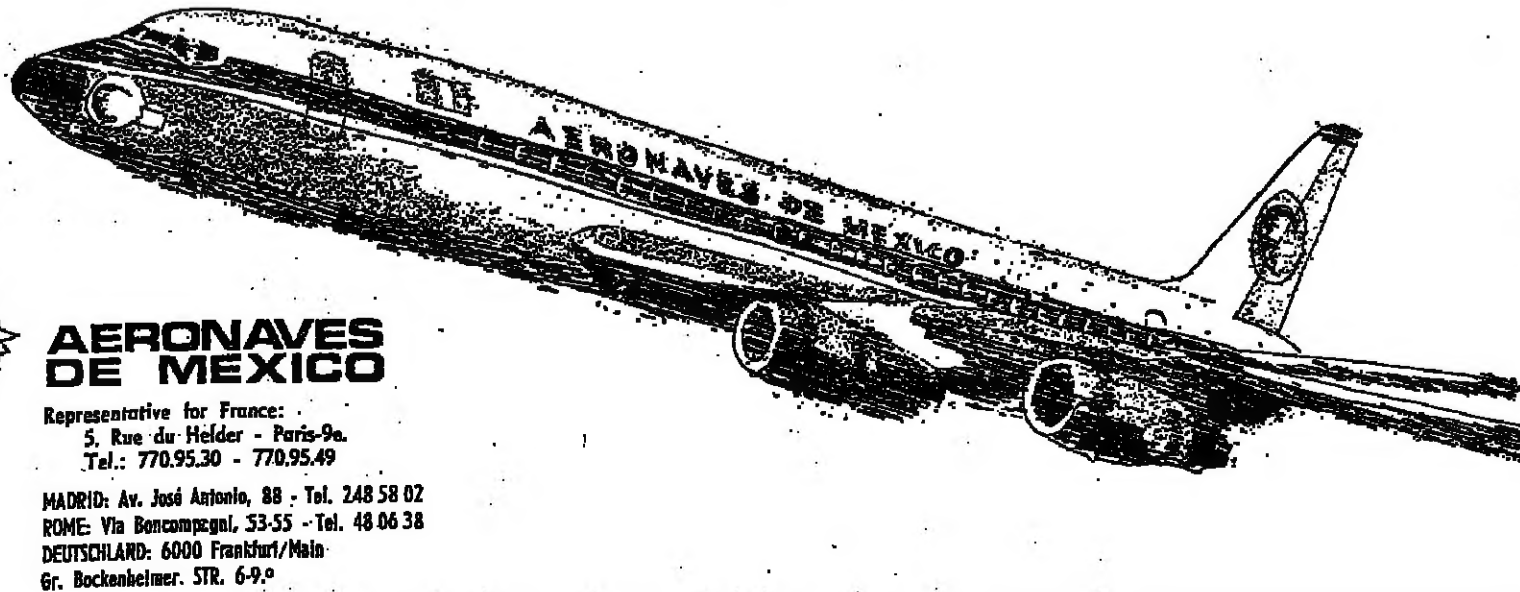
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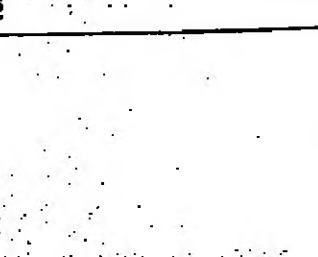
Miami and Mexico start in Paris



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Congress and Middle East

The interests of the United States, of Israel and of world peace will be well served if Secretary of State Rogers' extraordinary meeting with the Senate Thursday prompts critics of State Department policy on the Middle East to re-examine their own premises.

Senator Javits, for example, has charged that Secretary of State Rogers is indulging in irrelevant 19th-century diplomacy in thinking that Israel's security could be guaranteed by the great powers rather than by defensible geographical boundaries. It is Mr. Javits, however, who ignores modern realities in suggesting that geography can be equated with security in the nuclear-missile age. Peace—not territory—is the primary requirement, as David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first premier, has observed.

No amount of territorial acquisition could secure Israel's vulnerable cities and industries against the long-range missiles which may sooner or later fly in the Middle East if a lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is not achieved. Even the limited but substantive territorial changes that Israeli leaders have so far demanded could not become the "secure and recognized" borders that Israel justly seeks.

An Israeli enclave at Sharm-el-Sheikh would never be recognized by Egyptian na-

tionalists for long, even if the present Egyptian government could somehow be compelled to retreat from its demand for the recovery of all lost territories. Such an enclave, far removed from Israel proper, would be highly vulnerable to attack from Sinai or from across the Gulf of Suez, even if the Israelis could retain a substantial corridor on the Gulf of Aden.

A better hope for peace in Sinai and security for shipping in the strait lies, as Secretary Rogers has argued, in the establishment of a United Nations presence at Sharm el-Sheikh—and in Sinai—that could not be removed at whim and that included at least a token big-power presence to discourage any temptation to try to displace it by force.

The best way to reduce Soviet influence and to promote American interests in the area, to safeguard Israel's survival and to avert a big-power confrontation that would be disastrous for everyone is to press for peace in accordance with the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1957, backed by strong international guarantees. This is what Secretary Rogers has been trying to do.

The apparent suspension of Ambassador Jarring's peace efforts at the United Nations and reported military preparations in Egypt add urgency to the secretary of state's plea for congressional support.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pervverting the Geneva Protocol

Sen. Frank Church has chosen the lesser of two evils in proposing that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee send back to the White House for "clarification" the Geneva protocol banning chemical and biological weapons.

To delay further in ratifying the protocol, which the United States sponsored at Geneva in 1925-45 years ago—and which other major powers have ratified, would be to perpetuate a national disgrace.

But it would be even more disgraceful for the Senate to pervert the protocol by ratifying the document as the administration has presented it—with the "understanding" that it does not forbid the use of tear gas and herbicides. This interpretation is completely at odds with the views of the majority of

nations as expressed in a resolution adopted by an 80-to-3 vote of the United Nations General Assembly in 1969.

The Federation of American Scientists has succinctly observed that the administration's reservations on the Geneva protocol are "highly questionable legally, absurd politically, repugnant morally, and foolish strategically." In attempting to justify the continuing use of tear gas and herbicides in Vietnam, where these loathsome weapons appear to have had only marginal military utility at best, the White House has invited the censure of the world. It has risked undermining the barrier against more lethal chemicals which American statesmen wisely sought to erect at Geneva after World War I had exposed the full horror of gas warfare.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Furious Farmers

Europe's farmers are mainly elderly, mainly inefficient, and their children are mainly inclined to let the land go and seek other work when their parents die. Natural wastage is probably as good a method of reducing the problem as anything Dr. Mansholt will devise, and it is cheap. It is still true, nevertheless, that the common agricultural policy produces results which are inefficient and objectionable. When the farmers have got their way—as they will—and when the negotiations for enlarging the Community are over the Six or the Ten will have to stop tinkering with a bad policy and start constructing a good one.

—From The Guardian (London).

Death of the SST

The decision of the U.S. Congress has a much deeper meaning than the rejection of a major industrial project. It means that the Americans: (1) Rebel against untrammeled scientific progress and the dangers involved for the world by the destruction of natural balance; (2) Desire to have the order of national priorities modified, even if U.S. prestige is to suffer from this. For President Nixon this is a serious personal defeat. And Concorde? The anti-SST congressmen are very likely to introduce bills banning the Franco-British aircraft from American airports. Concorde is thus likely to be the next victim from the American Congress's revolt against certain technological developments.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In abandoning a great project for reasons in which technical arguments are far from being predominant, the United States has not—regardless of what is being said by those who are ready to use any argument—condemned the Concorde. To the contrary, they have given the Franco-British undertaking a new dimension. The Concorde is indispensable.

—From La Nation (Paris).

A continuation of this project could have involved not just the United States, but the whole world, in an ecological price we are not in a position to pay, either now or in the future. But Planet Earth is not out of the woods yet. According to an American television report, Japan's aviation industry is interested in picking up the SST pieces

for 10 cents on the dollar. This would seem to be good business acumen on the part of the Japanese; but it is doubtful that the U.S. taxpayer, having forfeited both his huge cash investment and most probably America's leading place in world aviation, would acquiesce quietly to such a sale.

—From the Bangkok Post.

Logically, the "death" of the SST should lead to a bright future for the Concorde, which should be assured of a sufficient longevity to be amortized. Yet French aerospace director Henri Ziegler on Wednesday welcomed the verdict of the American Senate with regret, and Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber declared in clear terms that the Concorde is condemned.

—From Combat (Paris).

The French Elections

The fact that, in a majority of the 193 French cities with a population of over 30,000, the elections boiled down to duels between two parties—the government majority and the leftist opposition—is a proof of the evident progress in the process of polarization of the political forces in France. Now the main problem facing the French opposition will be whether it succeeds in maintaining the present unity and, particularly, whether the present local elections will stimulate talks between the Communists and the Socialists.

The problem is all the more important for the left wing, as Gaullists are also endeavoring to take advantage of the local elections to expand their influence beyond Gaullist strongholds.

—From Sionno Powszechno (Warsaw).

Labor in Britain

How can a country which finds itself in such a precarious situation have production constantly crippled by strikes? There they switch off the power without any consideration, the country is plunged into darkness as though it were in the midst of war. There, for weeks on end, no mail is delivered. On the backs of the economy and the people a test of power is staged which has brought advantage to no one, but no one. The union bosses are the real masters of the country. The unionized country has been long established everywhere. But in England it is being driven to death.

—From the Frankfurter Allgemeine.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 27, 1896

PARIS—It is now certain that an afternoon service will be instituted between Paris and London by way of Boulogne early in June. A train will leave Paris and also London at about 3.30 or 4 p.m. daily, arriving at either destination at about 11.30 p.m. It will carry first, second and third-class passengers and also a certain amount of light "quick-traffic" parcels.

Fifty Years Ago

March 27, 1921

DUBLIN—The death toll this week, resulting from organized violence in Ireland, has been the heaviest since the Easter rebellion of 1916. About 80 persons, including servants of the Crown, armed Republicans and innocent persons, have lost their lives within six days. Events of the past week have led up to growing demands for a truce.



'How Could Any Country So Rich Be Having a Recession?'

The Bean and the Pill

By C. L. Sulzberger

BOGOTA, Colombia.—This nation's greatest short-range problem would be solved if every American housewife brewed twice as many cups of coffee and its greatest long-range problem would be solved if every Colombian housewife took the Pill. However, since neither event is likely to occur, a time of trouble looms.

The coffee bean and the birth control pill are at the root of almost each basic issue. Consciously they affect the tiny elite at the apex of the social structure and unconsciously they mold the lives of those either too young or too poor to benefit from formal schooling.

No matter what his political credo, every Colombian agrees that coffee could be the panacea of most national ills if only the United States—and above all the U.S. Congress—would wake up and buy this producing country's crop.

U.S. legislators are held responsible for doing out short-term import commitments and holding down prices. U.S. policy is seen as artificially encouraging African nations to cultivate coffee and ruin what's left of the market. Colombian politicians argue that the only product whose U.S. price falls to rise is coffee. Thank heavens the Russians and Chinese are tea-drinkers!

Mrs. FDR's Role

Former President Alberto Lleras Camargo says that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt started the trend during World War II by telling American women to brew twice as many cups from each pound of coffee.

Sen. Gillette forced down the price of Colombian coffee by 50 percent. One is told the wrecking job was completed by the invention of instant soups, which insure against the slightest bit of waste—or taste.

This caffeine-stained bias argues that Washington has abandoned former free-trade concepts to Colombia's detriment. "Washington" here means more the U.S. Congress than the administration. Lleras says: "Nixon presents policy well but Congress doesn't apply it." Less generous critics insist: "We expected Nixon to stick by his pledges of more trade, less aid. All we get is less trade—and less aid."

Even President Pastora Borrero insists: "Your public opinion must be made to understand the effects on our economy of even a slight change in coffee prices." But how the American housewife can be induced to change her habits in order to support the booming Colombian birth-rate is not explained.

It is surely hard to persuade U.S. women to double their coffee intake and boost the price when Colombian women remain unpersuaded by the logic of birth control. Pastora says the annual population growth rate is 3.1 percent. Lleras says it is 3.5 percent. Either is staggeringly high.

Lleras concedes: "It is a frightening problem and religion is a complicating factor. Priests can help out on birth control only unofficially because the church hierarchy opposes them and the government doesn't dare interfere. In ten years' time we will have one million people hitting the labor force annually and these people simply cannot be absorbed."

The relatively small percent-

age of intelligentia adduces flip rebuttals: that young priests favor radical reform and are gaining influence; that the church itself is losing power; that both in society's top and bottom levels marriage is gradually losing favor. Nevertheless, a state of habits continues to be born.

The combination of sagging economic prospects, a population flood that exceeds any visible capacities to meet with minimal social, health and housing measures, plus an inadequate educational system, points only to danger. And this country has gone through frightful bloody periods in the past.

Right now it is governed by a sort of withdrawal between the two official parties but their arrangement ends in 1974. Before the trade began in 1957 Colombia had experienced a brief military dictatorship. Before that was a period known as "the violence," during which tens of thousands were slaughtered.

A veneer of tranquility exists today, despite festering national patches where pro-Soviet, pro-Castro and pro-Mao guerrillas claim footholds. The entire country is under a state of siege, with armed police and troops guarding sensitive points since university student riots at Cali early this month.

Nevertheless, these are but minor symptoms, surface hints of a far deeper crisis yet to come—unless the women of both countries, U.S. and Colombian, suddenly decide to change their way of life. Improbable, to say the least.

Divided Command in Saigon

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Nothing is harder to conduct than coalition warfare with divided command. This was the lesson of the Allies hundreds of thousands of lives in the two World Wars, when the separate nations could not agree on who had the decisive voice on the battlefield, and it is clear from the recent operations in Laos that the United States and South Vietnam are now running into that dangerous problem in the final phase of the war.

It is clear from the private testimony of top U.S. military and civilian officials that South Vietnam invaded Laos with about half the troops available to the enemy. Gen. Abrams, the U.S. commander, wanted them to commit a much stronger force, and remain longer in the battle, but President Thieu of South Vietnam chose a different course.

This is probably only a forerunner of unsolvable problems ahead. The more responsibility Saigon takes for the conduct of the war, the more it will want to determine the strategy. As President Nixon has made clear, he will, of course, insist on retaining control over where and when and in what numbers U.S. planes and airmen are used. But by the same token, President Thieu will insist he did in Laos, on deciding how many men to use and when to advance or withdraw.

For a while, the White House and the U.S. military officials in Saigon were giving the impression that the withdrawal from Laos, a vital month before the coming of the monsoon rains, had all gone "according to plan," but lately the Pentagon has been taking a more candid and believable line, at least in private.

Secretary of Defense Laird, for example, told reporters on Capitol Hill that the invasion of Laos was cut short because of "the tremendously vicious and violent reaction on the part of the North Vietnamese, and also the fact that the South Vietnamese feel that they have carried out a primary objective of the operation—that is, to disrupt the logistics supply routes."

This is a much more reasonable explanation of the adventure than the optimistic official reports out of Washington and Saigon just a week or so ago, but it doesn't tell as much as

officials here are now saying in private conversation.

First, it is conceded here now that somebody—whether the American or South Vietnamese command—is not clear—underestimated the strength of the enemy forces in the area. Nixon said on television early in the invasion that the North Vietnamese would have to stand and fight or face the prospect of having their supply routes cut.

Even before Hanoi demonstrated that it was willing to accept the battle despite the overwhelming air power of the United States, Gen. Abrams urged President Thieu to be sure he was going in with enough men to drive across Laos to the western-most trails.

When the North Vietnamese did put up stiffer resistance than expected and also demonstrated that the U.S. helicopter fleet was vulnerable to mass gunfire from the ground, Abrams tried to get the Saigon leaders to rush in many more troops than Thieu thought advisable. So the battle was broken off, not without achieving some of its objectives, but clearly without realizing the Pentagon's hopes.

Each Blames Other

For one thing, given another month and deeper penetration into Laos, it had been planned to send most of the troops with all kinds of concealed explosives that would have hampered the continued use of these supply routes even after the end of the monsoon rains. Some of this, of course, was done, but not nearly to the extent Gen. Abrams wanted.

The result is that while both Washington and Saigon are claiming, no doubt with some justification, that they have interrupted the enemy supplies, killed over 12,000 of the foe, and gained time for the continued withdrawal of American forces, both sides claim to be more disappointed than they let on in public, and each is now tending to blame the other for not doing more.

This reports out of Saigon have South Vietnamese officials complaining that the U.S. could have committed more air power—though at one time more than 1,000 U.S. aircraft of various kinds were engaged in a single day. And officers here are complaining that with more men and determination the South Viet-

New Harvard President Derek Bok's Education

By Anthony Lewis

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Some undergraduates invited Harvard's president-elect to tea the other day, and he went. That may not sound like news. At this university, after 30 years of residential "democracy" from students, it is.

Derek Bok, preparing to take over from Nathan Pusey in July, has quietly begun to make a new presence felt at Harvard. He decided not to move into the president's official residence, in the college yard, because he and his wife thought it was inappropriate place to bring up their children. Instead they will live a short distance away in a neighborhood on the other side of Harvard Square.

In a hideaway at the Law School, of which he was dean, Bok is trying to think about the problems of the great private university before they overwhelm him. And he is already thinking about invitational: he will talk of tea in a Harvard house, dinner at Radcliffe, just talk.

"They've heard I'm accessible," he says, "and they're testing me out."

Concern Remains

What he is learning in those conversations may give an insight into student attitudes of interest to others than college presidents. For while the excesses of emotion and irrationality have dropped off here, as elsewhere at American universities, the concern remains—concern about education and about this country.

"The war, for example," Bok says, "but Vietnam is still the dominant public issue here. I do not think the concern has gone away to any extent. There is just bewilderment about what to do, and frustration."

"The students feel no response from the government's sense of human life. They have about military considerations and withdrawal rates, not about the number of people being killed in Cambodia. They get back from Washington so sensitively to the human cost of what we are doing."

One question students bring up is to what extent a university president can and should take position on public matters. Bok says Bok wants to be that of an institution whose officers speak out on grave moral issues.

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EEC Leader Rebuts U.S. on Farm Prices

Says It Can Be Glad
Raises Weren't Higher

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, March 26 (UPI)—Slootman, the top Common Market executive, today hit out at American criticism of the market's protective farm policy.

He was speaking at a press conference following yesterday's decision to grant price increases, together with farm modernization incentives, to farmers throughout the six-nation organization.

The United States, worried about its own farm exports, is viewing the price increases with some concern. Under Common Market rules, domestic prices are directly reflected to import levies.

Slootman said that the United States, especially the United States, would react to these latest price hikes ranging from 1 to 6 percent.

Mr. Slootman insisted that the United States take into account the special problems of European farming community.

"These countries can be happy that they were not much greater," he said of the price increases.

Mr. Slootman pointed out that it was the European Commission which had proposed multinational discussions on farm price policies during the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations.

"You cannot accept these states," he said, "the United States wanted to have a free hand in price policy, the Common Market also was free."

The United States has consistently criticized the market's high-priced, protectionist farm policy and recently complained to the EEC executive commission about the new proposals for price increases.

Freeze Likely

However, Mr. Slootman said that if current negotiations succeeded and the Common Market was enlarged in 1972 to include Britain, Denmark and Germany, all relatively efficient farm producers—a freeze on agricultural prices was very likely.

Most farm prices in these three countries are much lower than those in the Common Market.

Mr. Slootman stressed that in the future, special income subsidies should be introduced to help the smaller farmers in the poorer regions of the Common Market.

Up to now, under the market's farm policy, price levels alone have determined the income of the agricultural population.



NO DAMAGE—Smoke roaring into the air Tuesday as the 5,550-foot volcano Mount Bagana erupted on Bougainville, one of the Solomon Islands. There are no villages in the area and no danger reported.

500 Soviet Jews Said to Go To Israel, Half of 1970 Total

MOSCOW, March 26 (AP)—More than 500 Soviet Jews emigrated to Israel in the first 22 days of March, diplomatic sources reported today.

This indicated that altogether about 700 Jews have left the Soviet Union this year, only 300 less than the total of such emigrants in 1970.

Fifty Jews departed in January, diplomatic sources reported earlier this month, and about 170 left in February.

Meanwhile, other sources reported that more than 100 Latvian and Lithuanian Jews who conducted a sit-in and hunger strike in a Moscow government building on March 10 had been told that they would be permitted to leave for Israel "soon."

Jewish sources reported today that 140 Jews sent a petition yesterday to Soviet Procurator General Roman Rudenko, protesting the secrecy surrounding the emigration of 20 Jews from Leningrad, Riga and Kiev.

Their arrests were allegedly connected to the Leningrad hijack trial.

Not only were the accused innocent, the petitioners wrote, but the Soviet authorities had taken measures to hide "the facts of the arrests, the gist of the accusation and the starting date of the trial."

The latest figures seemed to confirm observers' beliefs that the recent Jewish demonstrations in Moscow have forced the government to open a safety valve and permit the more militant Jews to leave.

However, the sudden increase in Jewish emigration is believed to be only a temporary measure that will stop soon after the Soviet Communist party's 24th congress is completed next month. It opens Tuesday.

Western diplomats believe the Kremlin is primarily concerned with preventing a recurrence of Jewish sit-in demonstrations in Moscow government buildings during the highly sensitive congress period.

The Jews who held the sit-in March 10 were informed by a government spokesman this week that "high emigration officials" would be sent from Moscow to the Lithuanian and Latvian offices of the Soviet Emigration and Passport Administration to review their applications to leave for Israel.

The spokesman declared that all but two or three of the 136 protesters would receive their exit visas in the near future, the sources said.

It was not known why the government refused permission to the two or three Jews, but presumably they were either of military age or once held security jobs here.

The Kremlin has frequently indicated that potential Israeli "cannon fodder" or those who held important jobs in the Soviet Union would not receive permission to leave for Israel.

The March 10 demonstration—which was broken up by a large militia force after more than eight hours—was the biggest and most militant protest conducted by the Jewish community since its emigration movement adopted the sit-in tactic in late February.

Victim Gulls Kidnappers

MACON, Ga., March 26 (AP)—An 11-year-old boy, held in handcuffs for 20 hours by kidnappers while his parents borrowed \$5,000 for ransom, was released unharmed yesterday and promptly led police to the hide-out, authorities said.

Detective Chief W. H. Barger said that the youth, Michael J. Register, managed to "appropriate" an identification card—complete with name and photograph—from one of his abductors before he was released. And he led police to the vacant house where he had been held.

Chief Barger said that the police arrested a man who lived next door to the house where Michael was held. The man, John Thomas Flummer, 30, was charged with kidnapping. Other arrests were expected.

Dr. George Discombe, a former pathologist at a leading London teaching hospital and now director of medical laboratories in Tehran, wrote in the authoritative British Medical Journal:

"We have always been prepared to provide care for cripples, but I do not think we should encourage, or enable, genetic cripples to multiply their kind and spread their genetic abnormality through the population."

He said that the money spent on treating such sufferers would steadily reduce the proportion of national income available for the care of other forms of illness.

British Physician Asks Baby Ban for Genetic Cripples

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—A prominent physician said today that genetic cripples should be banned from having babies so they cannot spread their abnormalities.

Dr. George Discombe, a former pathologist at a leading London teaching hospital and now director of medical laboratories in Tehran, wrote in the authoritative British Medical Journal:

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German Politician J.-H. Dufhus Dies

BOCHUM, March 26 (UPI)—Josef-Herman Dufhus, 63, a former deputy chairman of West Germany's Christian Democratic Union, died here today.

As chairman of the Christian Democratic party's youth auxiliary, Mr. Dufhus was often considered a potential candidate for chancellor. But he withdrew from active politics several years ago because of ill health.

Ex-General Gets 3 Years In Czech Court

Prehlik Found Guilty
Of Assailing Red Pact

PRAGUE, March 26 (Reuters).

Former Gen. Václav Prehlik, political commissar for the armed forces during the period of liberalism under Alexander Dubcek, was sentenced today to three years imprisonment for criticizing the Warsaw Pact nearly three years ago.

The Czech news agency reported that Mr. Prehlik, who has since been reduced to the rank of private in the reserves, was convicted by the higher military court in Pribram, near Prague, of "frustrating and jeopardizing the activity of state agencies."

Mr. Prehlik was the first leading figure of the reform era to stand trial here for the events of 1968. The charges against him stated that at a press conference on July 15, 1968, he criticized the Warsaw Pact's Soviet-dominated command structure, even though he knew that this criticism would complicate an already tense situation.

Top party and state officials have insisted that the government would not resort to trials of political opponents, but have said that the nation's laws will be enforced.

They have used this argument to justify the trial of a leading television commentator, who was convicted last month of slander, and the trial of 17 young radicals, who were convicted a week ago of subversion.

Mr. Prehlik has been working as a floor-layer in Prague since his demotion.

Not only were the accused innocent, the petitioners wrote, but the Soviet authorities had taken measures to hide "the facts of the arrests, the gist of the accusation and the starting date of the trial."

The latest figures seemed to confirm observers' beliefs that the recent Jewish demonstrations in Moscow have forced the government to open a safety valve and permit the more militant Jews to leave.

However, the sudden increase in Jewish emigration is believed to be only a temporary measure that will stop soon after the Soviet Communist party's 24th congress is completed next month. It opens Tuesday.

Western diplomats believe the Kremlin is primarily concerned with preventing a recurrence of Jewish sit-in demonstrations in Moscow government buildings during the highly sensitive congress period.

The Jews who held the sit-in March 10 were informed by a government spokesman this week that "high emigration officials" would be sent from Moscow to the Lithuanian and Latvian offices of the Soviet Emigration and Passport Administration to review their applications to leave for Israel.

The spokesman declared that all but two or three of the 136 protesters would receive their exit visas in the near future, the sources said.

It was not known why the government refused permission to the two or three Jews, but presumably they were either of military age or once held security jobs here.

The Kremlin has frequently indicated that potential Israeli "cannon fodder" or those who held important jobs in the Soviet Union would not receive permission to leave for Israel.

The March 10 demonstration—which was broken up by a large militia force after more than eight hours—was the biggest and most militant protest conducted by the Jewish community since its emigration movement adopted the sit-in tactic in late February.

Victim Gulls Kidnappers

MACON, Ga., March 26 (AP)—An 11-year-old boy, held in handcuffs for 20 hours by kidnappers while his parents borrowed \$5,000 for ransom, was released unharmed yesterday and promptly led police to the hide-out, authorities said.

Detective Chief W. H. Barger said that the youth, Michael J. Register, managed to "appropriate" an identification card—complete with name and photograph—from one of his abductors before he was released. And he led police to the vacant house where he had been held.

Chief Barger said that the police arrested a man who lived next door to the house where Michael was held. The man, John Thomas Flummer, 30, was charged with kidnapping. Other arrests were expected.

Dr. George Discombe, a former pathologist at a leading London teaching hospital and now director of medical laboratories in Tehran, wrote in the authoritative British Medical Journal:

"We have always been prepared to provide care for cripples, but I do not think we should encourage, or enable, genetic cripples to multiply their kind and spread their genetic abnormality through the population."

He said that the money spent on treating such sufferers would steadily reduce the proportion of national income available for the care of other forms of illness.

British Physician Asks Baby Ban for Genetic Cripples

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—A prominent physician said today that genetic cripples should be banned from having babies so they cannot spread their abnormalities.

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Gunmen Get \$1.1 Million
In London

Armored Car Stopped for Toilet

LONDON, March 26 (AP).—Masked raiders with shotguns relieved an armored money truck of \$1.1 million in unyielding combat while a security man was apparently using a public toilet.

It was the biggest cash haul in British crime since the commando-style Great Train Robbery of 1963 when thieves grabbed the equivalent of \$7 million in used notes.

The raiders pounced in the south London suburb of Croydon while a yellow eight-ton truck of Security Express was parked at the roadside.

Sixty-one Left Behind

In their haste to get away, the five or six gunmen abandoned \$100,000 in unwieldy coins. But they had their speedy red Jaguar limousine stuffed with 26 sacks of banknotes of all denominations worth \$458,240.

"It certainly looks like a case of a man spending a penny and losing a fortune," said a detective. Penny-spending is a British euphemism for using a public toilet.

The security truck, loaded with money collected from banks in Brighton on England's south coast, was on its way to the Barclays Bank bullion center in London when the gang struck, soon after midday.

The armored truck halted in a parking space. One of its four crew members got out, apparently to use a nearby toilet.

A maroon-colored truck swept up and the gangsters leaped out, shotguns at the ready. Witnesses said they were dressed like "city gent."

They brandished their shotguns at the outside guard and ordered him to open up the money truck. Then the raiders bundled the green sacks of notes into their getaway car and roared off, leaving the crew locked inside their vehicle.



British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson in a photo released by his Tupamaro guerrilla captors in Montevideo.

Kidnapped Envoy Writes His Wife That He Is Well

MONTEVIDEO, March 26 (UPI).—"My morale is very high, I eat well and drink a lot of tea," kidnapped British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson said last night in a letter released for his wife by leftist Tupamaro terrorists.

The brief letter was written in Spanish and asked that his wife and family "have faith and confidence" in his eventual safety.

Mr. Jackson, 56, was kidnapped by the Tupamaros Jan. 8. Since then, his wife has returned to England.

Turkey's Premier-Designate Names 'Brain Trust' Cabinet

ANKARA, March 26 (AP).—Premier-designate Nihat Erim formed a "brain trust" cabinet today to draw up and apply a series of basic social and economic reforms demanded by Turkey's armed forces.

The 25-man cabinet is unusually young and top-heavy with professional experts. But it includes ten members of parliament to mollify the political parties, which have been pushed into the background since military intervention two weeks ago.

On March 12, the military commanders forced out Premier Suleyman Demirel and his conservative Justice party government and threatened an army takeover if a strong and respected new government was not formed, "above party politics," to bring an end to disorders and make reforms.

Mr. Erim, 50, a former law professor and a politician from the moderate-left Republican People's party, was chosen to lead a new government by President Cevdet Sunay.

Sedi Kocas, 52, was named state minister and deputy premier for political affairs. Mr. Kocas was involved in the 1969 military coup, which was followed by junta rule in Turkey for 17 months.

Osman Olcay, 47, now first deputy general secretary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was named foreign minister.

The first woman minister in Turkish history, Dr. Turkan Akkol, 43, a chest specialist, was appointed health minister.

Far-reaching economic changes were indicated by the appointment of Harvard-trained Arif Karasmanoglu, 38, as state minister in charge of planning and coordination. He is also a deputy premier.

Mr. Karasmanoglu served in the state planning office from 1960 to 1962, resigning with a group of other young economic planners when conservative politicians vetoed their programs. He has been at the World Bank in Washington since.

The Interior Ministry was given to Hamdi Cengizoglu, 57, a former provincial governor and now a judge in Turkey's high court.

He will be given the task of fulfilling Mr. Erim's promise of stopping the extremist violence which has unsettled Turkey's large cities and paralyzed higher education.

University Closed

ISTANBUL, March 26 (Reuters).—Authorities have closed Istanbul University until further notice following an armed clash between students and police yesterday in which a bystander was killed.

Metalworkers End Walkout in Finland

HELSINKI, March 26 (UPI).—Metalworkers ended a seven-week strike today after Finland's gross national product had suffered an estimated \$240-million loss.

Seventy thousand metalworkers struck on Feb. 8 when employers rejected their wage demands. Subsequent negotiations ended Wednesday when the workers voted to accept a mediation board's proposal guaranteeing a 14-cent hourly increase by Sept. 1.

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They brandished their shotguns at the outside guard and ordered him to open up the money truck. Then the raiders bundled the green sacks of notes into their getaway car and roared off, leaving the crew locked inside their vehicle.

Suicide at Eiffel Tower

PARIS, March 26 (AP).—A 29-year-old Frenchman climbed over the ten-foot wire barricade around the third-floor landing of the Eiffel Tower today and plunged to his death. Since the tower was finished in 1889, 533 persons have leaped to their death from it. But this was the first since June, 1968, when the protective grille was installed.

At a press conference today, Mr. Faulkner defended Mr. West's appointment and also that of a moderate non-Unionist Protestant as his minister of community relations, probably one of the toughest jobs in this troubled British province.

Mr. Faulkner denied that his interests were sectarian and challenged one questioner to produce a single example.

Further Vote Seen

The council, many of whose members are on the right wing of the party, is also expected to be asked to give a vote of confidence to Mr. Faulkner's government.

Observers here said that they are not certain of the outcome of Monday's meeting but saw today's vote as bolstering Mr. Faulkner.

They said that they doubted whether Maj. Chichester-Clark would have come out as well as Mr. Faulkner, an agile politician who was the youngest man ever to be elected to the Northern Ireland Parliament.

But Mr. Faulkner is committed to the same policies as Maj. Chichester-Clark, who quit after Protestant protests increased.

In today's vote, Mr. Faulkner was not opposed for the leadership. His arch-rival in the party, William Craig, a hardline former home affairs minister, said that he thought the party was as divided as ever.

But Harry West, a rightist appointed last night by Mr. Faulkner as minister of agriculture, said that while he had been concerned about the last government's policy, he felt things would be implemented now in a different way.

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New Ulster Prime Minister Wins Initial Party Approval

BELFAST, March 26 (Reuters).

LONDON THEATER

Jean-Louis Barrault's 'Rabelais' Loses, Gains in Translation

By John Walker

LONDON, March 26.—Jean-Louis Barrault's "Rabelais" has lost a little of its elegance in his English-language production that is now playing at the Roundhouse. Coarser it may be, but it is still full of the joys of living, a riotous, rumpus celebration that blasts all nay-saying prudish and prigs.

Barrault has set out to recreate his original version, first seen in Paris three years ago, which had a brief season at the Old Vic in 1968. Michael Poina's gay music is the same and so are Matias's effective costumes and the shape of the stage—ramps in the form of a cross, dividing the auditorium and meeting in a small square stage.

Icons Sold

NEW YORK, March 26 (Reuters).—A group of 81 icons offered for sale by the Soviet government fetched a total of \$12,210 at an auction at Parke-Bernet Galleries here.

In the center, Barrault has made a virtue of the necessity forced upon him when he first presented "Rabelais" in the wrestling ring of the Elysée-Montmartre.

The difference is that here he directs British actors in a translation by Robert Baldick. Mr. Baldick's version is somewhat dry, only occasionally revealing as Rabelais did, in fantastical word-play. The actors tend to move stiffly, with inhibition. It is, I suppose, a national characteristic. Certainly some of the set-pieces, notably a storm at sea, lack fluidity and grace. The mime seems secondhand, a corrupted version of the original. Barrault himself is much missed—Gerald Harper is but a pale reflection in the role of the orator.

Gains

What "Rabelais" has gained is the sort of spontaneous and rumbustious gusto, near to the English music-hall tradition, that marked Joan Littlewood's productions. Indeed, the cast contains several familiar actors from her Theatre Workshop, including Bill Wallis as a splendidly

chubby baby Gargantua, delighting in an anal-fixture. There are several good comic performances in this broad manner: Bernard Bresslaw, excels as Friar John, roaring, stomping, and raving down the narrow arms of the stage. Panurge is played with great panache, as a Jewish confidence trickster, by Joe Melia. Ian Trigger is hilarious as the conquering King Picrocholo, who is Hitler reduced to a tiny, strutting absurdity.

Barrault succeeds admirably in a difficult task. He uses modern theatrical methods—strobe lighting, rock music, galvanic dancing—and yet manages to convey not only Rabelais's timeless qualities but also a feeling for the 16th century. The structure is strong enough to contain parodies of Robert Newton's Long John Silver, James Cagney, and Groucho Marx, as well as ad-libs by the cast. Bill Wallis even managed to include, without damaging the play, the current protest slogan "kill the bill" (aimed at the government's current legislation to curb the trade unions).

The play combines with great

cleverness a commentary on Rabelais's own adventures and battles together with those of his great creations, Gargantua and Pantagruel. The two themes comes together most movingly at the end when Panurge—having received the oracle's message to drink deeply of life—is transformed into the dying Rabelais.

Someone sitting next to me complained that the play lacked intellectual content. Barrault describes it as "a dramatic game" and he says more than enough by the use of dance and gesture and by his sense of festival. Some lines from a poem by E. E. Cummings, which begins "Since feeling is first," kept running through my mind:

"Wholly to be a fool
While spring is in the world,
My blood approves."

It is fitting that Barrault should return to London to let us share in his exuberant creation, for he finished writing "Rabelais" here in April, 1968. What is ironic is that he should once again have become a target of the revolutionary young. At the first night, three members of the

London Living Theatre stripped

in protest. Since then, they have petitioned the audience, claiming that "Rabelais" is the latest example of "the theater of the bourgeoisie" and declaring "legitimate" all acts of cultural and pacifist guerrilla against the Roundhouse.

Their reason is that the Roundhouse was originally the home of Arnold Weaker's now-abandoned Centre 42, a theater for the people. The London Living Theatre, also "challenges" journalists to tell the truth. The truth is that they, so far, have been a totally self-regarding group and, under Centre 42, the Roundhouse was nearly always in darkness. From its beginning, in 1961, until 1968 there were two entertainments there, a Pete Seeger poetry reading. At least now, the theater is full each evening of people participating in enjoyment and, during the day, eating and drinking in the snack bar. That may not be perfection, but it is progress.

Other new plays in London: "Move Over Mrs. Markham," by Ray Cooney and John Chap-

Jean-Louis Barrault, who is directing English actors in English version of his "Rabelais."

man, at the Vaudeville. A farce, fast and furious even when not funny. A plot of dazzling complexity, brilliantly constructed, that has a succession of husbands, wives, and lovers leaping in and out of bed. Unfortunately, the characters are cut from inferior cardboard.

"Child's Play," by Robert Marasco, at the Queen's Theatre. This Broadway success, a melodrama about evil-corporate Catholic boy's school, seems to have lost its chilling qualities in the transatlantic transfer. Laurence Harvey stars as a misunderstood pedant.

22 Words by JFK—\$11,000

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT).—A 22-word extract from John F. Kennedy's inaugural address, hand-written on White House stationery and signed by the President, was sold for \$11,000 at an auction of Americana last night.

One expert said this was the highest price paid for a letter written by any President since Abraham Lincoln.

The extract, described by auctioneer Charles Hamilton as the best-remembered excerpt from any public address in living memory, stated:

"And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

It was written in longhand and signed by President Kennedy at the request of a personal friend. It is not known whether there are any other copies of this excerpt in existence. It was purchased by Maury Bromsen, a rare book and manuscript dealer from Boston.

The previous high price for a Kennedy letter was reached in 1965 when a boyhood note to his Choate schoolmate signed "Sincerely yours, JFK," sold for \$2,700.

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Ideally, this man will be 35 to 45 years of age, of Italian nationality, fluent in English, and preferably with a university degree.

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At the Paris Galleries

Henri Michaux Exhibition—Will and the Death of Art

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, March 26.—Is Henri Michaux a great painter? In the presence of his work the question appears irrelevant—what is important is that he exists and that his painting reveals the whole human miracle of art in a manner that is essentially his own.

Much of our art tries to charm or persuade. It has prettiness, or force, or rhetorical craft, and seeks to say some form of assent from the viewer. Michaux has another way. His works are simply there, like a face with open eyes, wordlessly communicating something that is between them and us. "You know and I know," their eyes tell us, and leave us free to acknowledge it or to turn away.

Michaux has said that will is the death of art, by which I take it that he means the will, the decision to express this or that—the will that builds water-locks between the visceral and the intellectual, the eye and the hand, the self and the world, the act of decision (I will do this to achieve that)—sets the artist where he may not belong and where whatever he says runs the risk of being a reconstruction, a hypothetical fiction.

Certainly Michaux's paintings are not the result of any such decision. The tidal currents of existence seem to flow in and out of him, bearing with them the meaningful and the absurd, the conscious and the unconscious, and he sums up these encounters with all the breadth of what he knows and feels in the essential, unselective act of painting.

Silent Places

In doing so he reminds us that the point of encounter between art and life is in the silent places of the soul, that any true art involves the artist totally, not because it is self-exhibition, but because it springs from a vital necessity.

The will does of course intervene in art—and fortunately so—but indirectly. It is turned toward life, determining the artist's ethical position which is the ground from which his work may grow. And this growth, in a truly creative artist, is a matter of inner necessity so that the intervention of will at this stage may only serve to disguise the true nature of his decisions—or indeed his indecision—in regard to life.

Michaux consequently expresses no doctrine but an existence—his own, ours, the circumstances of life and what they mean to him and to us. His view is turned very much to an inner world that is familiar to all of us—the proof of it is that these indefinite forms, these flights and falls, pilgrimages, migrations and dissolutions are immediately intelligible without commentary—beyond commentary.



India ink and acrylic painting by Henri Michaux at Le Point Cardinal.

The exhibition, in the basement of the gallery shows other aspects of his work, including some excellent architectural pictures and fleeting images of daily life.

Magnelli, Galerie du XXe Siècle, 14 Rue des Canettes, to April 30.

Magnelli's typical style of geometric combinations is illustrated here with two sequences of recent lithographs and a series of paintings done in 1914. The lithographs have some interesting technical features, including sandy and corrugated surfaces. The mathematical preoccupations that inspire them seem to be founded on a belief in some aesthetic canon of perfection and this belief has led Magnelli, very early in his career, to a form of artistic abnegation and self-denial which finally produces a form of art that is surgically sterile and "pure."

Colette Brunschwig, Galerie La Roue, 16 Rue, Grégoire-de-Tours, to April 3.

Colette Brunschwig's washes use the subtleties of black and white to express a vision of abstract sensuality. There is a feminine delicacy in her work that is without preciosity or mannerism, a wispy imaginative life. Some oil paintings are also on view that give another facet of her style.

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1926 Max Ernst
painting
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200,000 francs.

The Art Market

By Susan Mathias

The Success

Of Surrealism

PARIS, March 26.—The first large auction of surrealist painting, undoubtedly a landmark, was held last week by Maurice Rheims at Galleries.

The sale was made up of two groups. The first, the catalogue informed the would-be buyer, was owned by Sophie Babet, an actress who, with the critic and poet Charles Estienne, ran an art gallery called L'Esprit Scellée in the mid-50s. The second was a clever mixture described as "collection of Mr. S." and various properties with a small number belonging to Mr. S. The phrase "various properties" usually refers to pieces owned by dealers who do not want it known that they are sending them to the saleroom.

Miss Babet was close to André Breton and through him came to know the first painter she exhibited, Simon Hantai, then an obscure Hungarian who was literally down and out in Paris.

Hantai set the pattern for Miss Babet. Her range of interests, in alphabetical order, included Hans Bellmer, Oscar Dominguez, Aline Gagneur, Hantai, Felix Labisse, Wilfredo Lam, René Magritte, Toyen a pseudonym used by the painter Marie Gerni-nova, Lesser known artists included Rachel Bass and Degout, an artist who goes without a first name.

Selling surrealists in Paris must have been either a financial headache or a bore because shortly after 1960 Miss Babet closed her gallery and left for South America where she continued to promote surrealism. In short, it was the collection of a dealer, daring and unconventional, which made up the first part of the sale.

Mr. S et al.

In the second part, I counted 31 lots which belonged to Mr. S and 49 which were "various properties."

Mr. S (Emile Synak), a Czech by birth, seems to have had an even more unusual career than Sophie Babet. He was first a journalist, then a playwright, film script writer and essayist. He became a major figure in the Czech government-exile in London during World War II. After the war, he came to Paris and, with modest means, started collecting paintings. He favored Arp and large Chagall and Ismael de la Serna. In his choice of surrealist or simply modern-artists he seems to have been guided by a taste for hair-raising expressionism.

The Galleries sale included 187 lots, few of which were of the kind that make best sellers in art galleries. At Galleries they were Maurice Rheims said that only 12 percent of the items—19 figures—were "to make reserve prices," a remarkably low proportion. The highest price was 397,000 francs for "Deux Personnages et un Oiseau" by Max Ernst, dated 1926. It was a record price in France for an Ernst. A more recent Ernst, dated 1957 and titled "Blanche d'Espagne," which looked more

like a cartoon than anything else, made 136,300 francs, an enormous figure for an Ernst of that late period. A Jean Fautrier, dated 1947, at 74,700 francs, was expensive too.

The sale was an unmitigated success. There were many buyers from abroad and the atmosphere in the saleroom was excellent, from the auctioneer's point of view, with many young Paris buyers of means. Thus the Fautrier was acquired by one of the Trigano (tourism and camping equipment) clan.

However, the more expensive Max Ernst left for Switzerland and the Magritte went home to Belgium, confirming the chauvinistic tendencies of Belgian buyers.

Up and Downs

The significance of this sale lay in the fact that the market is not strong at the moment. Paris galleries aren't selling that many pictures or at those prices made at the auction. In fact, modern art is in a difficult position and salerooms are facing wild ups and downs in several fields.

In explaining the success of this particular sale, with all due respect to Maurice Rheims's talent as an auctioneer, I think the reason is to be found in the criterion now being followed by buyers at auction. Anything that has a striking and generally recognized identity sells well. Surrealism and expressionism are doing well because their image immediately rings a bell.

A sale of modern pictures held by the Ader-Picard team at Galleries on March 17 bears out this explanation. The pictures that fetched big money at that sale were readily recognizable and identifiable as symbols.

A pastel by Mary Cassatt (1844-1926), a symbol of American art, made 270,000 francs, a thumping price for a third-rate portrait. A watercolor, heightened with gouache, by Gustave Moreau (1826-1898), a forerunner of surrealism, brought 204,500, a world record. An Alberto Giacometti, with its strongly individualized style, reached 199,500 francs. However, a superb picture by Basile went for a comparatively low price, 263,956 francs. The landscape was painted around 1865, a crucial period for Impressionism, by a painter whose stature has yet to be fully recognized. The price, moderate for a major work of art, is understandable if you consider that Basile's name is less known than those of Monet or Renoir and that the landscape was subtle in color and feeling, a style which does not lend itself to instant recognition by most people.

In my view, the two sales of modern pictures confirm on the highest financial level the tendency I outlined last week on a different category of art belonging to a lower price range.

In other words, though the short-term trends are irregular, I think that a vastly changed market is likely to emerge when the present crisis is over.

Art in Spain

Zobel, Galeria Juana Mordo,

7 Villanueva, Madrid, to April 7.

Zobel's paintings suggest the elements—swift movement, a flash of light. Color is kept to a severe minimum: browns, grays, pale green and apricot, with a glimpse of red. His delicacy of treatment in no way reduces the feeling of tremendous strength.

Adolfo Blasco, Galeria Iolasa-Velasco, 88 Zurbarano, Madrid, through March.

Arcadio Blasco's yellow, brown or black ceramic canons, cells, sentry boxes open to reveal sea- or sand patterns on the natural clay surface inside.

The rhythm of the designs accentuates the possible horror of the object—you can walk into the cell. The most exciting use of clay I have ever seen.

Adolfo Estrada, Galeria Vandrés, 26 Don Ramon de la Cruz, Madrid, to April 3.

This Argentinian painter uses color—pink, yellow, citron and apricot—in perfect harmony. He plays with geometric forms so that they no longer look geometric, in acrylics on wood and canvas and in a series of silk-screen prints.

Vivanco, Galeria Ramon Duran, 35 Serrano, Madrid, through March.

Vivanco's naive paintings of buildings, like children's building blocks or flowers in a vase on a table, have a spontaneous charm and gaiety.

Celis Delgado, Museo de Arte Contemporaneo, 20 Calvo Sotelo, Madrid, through March.

Celis's clear, bright, almost graphic canvases deal with man and fear and shadows. The shadow multiples in the center of the canvas, around it, quiet, peaceful areas of light. Excellent use of color and space.

Delgado has two shows going at once—one at the Museum of Contemporary Art, the other at Galeria Kreisler (19 Serrano)—both through March. The smaller, and to my mind, more successful is at Kreisler. Delgado paints with verve, portraits (which border on caricature), landscapes, and surprisingly, fowl. Paint is thickly applied, plenty of color and movement. His goats' heads have an unnerving humanity.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY.

Sergio Dangelo, II Segno, 4 Capo Le Case, Rome, through March.

About a hundred tiny collages on the same riff (Dangelo is prone to jazz titles), sun or moon over a horizon, look amusing and tasteful at first sight, but are slightly precious at second.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

'Parsifal'

A new production of Wagner's "Parsifal" staged by Hans-Peter Lehmann, conducted by Ferdi-nand Leitner and designed by Jörg Zimmermann, will have its first performance at the Zurich Opera April 3. Sven Olaf Eliason sings the title part, with Janis Martin and Grace Hoffman sharing the role of Kundry and Roland Hermann as Amfortas. Later performances will be April 7, 10 and 12.

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Nestlé Profits Up 22%; AKZO, Pirelli Report

VEVEY, Switzerland, March 26 (AP-DJ)—Nestlé Alimentaire SA reported today a 22.4 percent gain in earnings to 178.8 million Swiss francs (\$41.7 million) in 1970 from 146.5 million SF in 1969.

Guarantees Called Vital Rolls Question

By Alfred Friendly
LONDON, March 26 (WP)—Agreement on a new contract between Rolls-Royce and Lockheed Aircraft for the RB-211 engine appears to hinge on whether the government continues to insist on a first guarantee against loss in the event of a future collapse of Lockheed, it was reported here today.

Disagreement between the British government and the U.S. company on the proper future price for the engine is still wide, it was indicated, but conceivably a compromise could be negotiated. In that case, the guarantee would remain the stumbling block.

The British government and Lockheed have narrowed their price spread to \$72,000 per Rolls engine, and are "within shouting distance" of a settlement, Reuters reports from Washington.

Lockheed agreed to pay \$150,000 more and the British cut back their demand for \$400,000 more per engine. The Rolls power packs were originally priced at \$350,000.

The U.K. government, which is reported to have undertaken to pay full development costs for the unfinished RB-211 work, has so far made the offer conditional on obtaining from the U.S. administration, or possibly from Lockheed's bankers, an assurance that it will not be presented sometime in the future with a "Rolls-Royce in reverse," that is, Lockheed collapsing before it has completed and sold the TriStar airplanes under order by various airlines.

The assistance is rumored to be that of Prime Minister Edward Heath, a man given to taking decisions and refusing to withdraw from them. Other reports, which could not be confirmed, however, were that some of his cabinet ministers, notably Board of Trade President John Davies, were having second thoughts on this original U.S. condition for restoring the RB-211 contract. They were said to be arguing the matter with Mr. Heath.

A decision—either to stick to its guns or to accept something short of U.S. guarantee—may be made at a cabinet meeting Monday. British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, met with Mr. Heath for breakfast today on Wednesday morning. Later in the morning they met with cabinet ministers most closely concerned with the subject.

It is reported that they were "bold, firm and flatly by U.S. Treasury Secretary John Connally."

Yesterday that Britain could not expect to get a government guarantee for an essentially private industrial deal.

A Correction

PARIS, March 26.—The newly-appointed president of SNCO-Barrat and managing director of SNCO-Barrat d'Amalgamation is A. de Richemont, not Gordon S. Reis as erroneously reported in The International Herald Tribune. Mr. de Richemont will also be a director of International Paper (Colson) SA and International Paper (France).

Mr. Reis remains vice-president, European region, of the parent company.

Cost of Living Climbs

Bonn Shows Trade Surplus

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 26 (AP-DJ)—West Germany had a trade surplus of 942 million Deutsche marks (\$237.4 million) in February, up from \$27 million in January, but down from 1,315 million DM a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

In the first two months of 1971, the trade surplus amounted to 1,777 million DM, up from 1,45 billion DM in the like 1970 period.

The government also announced today that the West German cost of living index was 128.1 at mid-February, up 4.3 percent from a year earlier, and up 0.8 percent from a month earlier.

February exports rose to 10.72 billion DM from 9.53 billion DM in January and 9.41 billion a year earlier. Imports also rose, to 9.78 billion DM from 8.7 billion DM and 8.1 billion DM respectively.

The trade figures, plus available returns in the transfer and services balance of the Bundesbank's payment balance, show a preliminary current account deficit of 200 million DM. This compares with a 100 million DM surplus a year earlier and a surplus of about 500 million DM in January, 1971, the statistics office said.

consolidated earnings from the Nestlé and Unilever groups combined was up 6.8 percent last year at \$38 million SF compared with \$36 million SF in 1969.

The Swiss parent said 50 million SF would be put into special reserves, up from 37.5 million SF a year earlier, and that the 1970 dividend will be an unchanged 55 SF a share.

AKZO Net Falls
ARNEEM, the Netherlands, March 26 (Reuters)—AKZO net profits dropped 22 percent last year, despite a 13 percent revenue gain, the company reported today.

Citing increased labor, energy and raw material costs, as well as steep price drops for textile yarns and fibers in the Common Market, AKZO said net fell to 241 million guilders (\$65.5 million) in 1970 from 308 million guilders in 1969.

Revenue rose to 7.3 billion guilders from 6.37 billion guilders in 1969.

Group net income fell 20 percent to 295 million guilders from 369 million.

Pirelli Turns a Profit
MILAN, March 26 (AP-DJ)—Pirelli SPA reported today that it returned to the black last year, but described its profit performance as "totally unsatisfactory."

The 1970 earnings amounted to 701 million lire (\$1.1 million), compared with a 2.32 billion lire loss the year earlier.

The company decided to reinstate the annual dividend, to be paid out of reserves, following the stockholders' storm kicked up last year when it was announced that the 1969 dividend would be canceled. The 1970 rate is 110 lire a share, equal to that paid in 1968.

BOAC Reports
LONDON, March 26.—British Overseas Airways Corp. said today that provisional figures show the company's operating profit for the year to March 31 dropping below \$5 million (\$13 million) from \$21 million a year earlier.

A BOAC spokesman said the firm is still making a profit, but might be faced with severe cash flow problems in the coming fiscal year.

Last November, BOAC reported net profit for the half-year ended Oct. 17 of \$2.6 million, down from \$1.7 million a year earlier.

An official said that unless urgent remedial steps were taken, BOAC next year might have its first trading loss in eight years. He said a major loss factor in the current year was the lack of mail haulage revenue during the recent U.K. postal strike.

In addition, it expected to lose \$1.5 million in profit from West African routes, which are being transferred to the merged Caledonian-BUA airlines.

Also cited were weakness in the U.S. and British passenger and cargo markets, stiffer competition, industrial action—actual and threatened—by BOAC's British staff and teething troubles that dogged Heathrow's new cargo center.

The state-run airline said it is freezing staff levels to avoid layoffs and is launching "an immediate drive to boost revenue, cut costs and increase efficiency."

Paribas

PARIS, March 26.—Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas, holding company for the French bank and other Paribas interests, has reported a net 1970 profit gain of 13 percent.

Earnings totaled 78.86 million francs (\$14 million) last year, up from 69.87 million francs in 1969. The dividend remains 8.50 francs per share.

Anglo American
JOHANNESBURG, March 26 (Reuters)—The African mining group Anglo American reported a 5.6 percent profit gain in 1970, earning 38.9 million rand (\$48.5 million) compared with 36.5 million rand the year before.



IT'S ALL THERE, BUT—Sections of oil pipeline languish near the city of Valdez, Alaska, waiting for clearance from the environment-concerned U.S. government on plans to build a line from the North Slope to more southerly ports.

Start Forming Joint Ventures

Japan, U.S. Textile Firms Face Same Ills

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP)—Japan's textile producers are experiencing the same problems that plague their American counterparts and the two industries are forming joint ventures to ease their mutual plight.

This is the picture drawn in a study by the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo. The study, obtained by The Washington Post, reports that the Japanese textile manufacturers have become the victims of soaring imports from Southeast Asia, falling profit margins, slow export sales and production cutbacks.

As a result, the Japanese industry is turning back on domestic investment, increasing its investment for foreign plants in low-wage countries to the south, diversifying into other fields, and actually going into limited partnerships with U.S. companies, including the four largest in the field.

Sudden Approval
Two months ago, the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry "quite suddenly" approved three such joint ventures—Burlington Industries and Mitsubishi Rayon for producing tufted carpet, J.P. Stevens and Kanebo for glass fiber, and a subsidiary of M. Lowenstein & Sons and Asahi Chemical also for glass fiber.

Since then, Unichika has approached the ministry for approval of a glass fiber venture with United Merchants & Manufacturers and ten more U.S. manufacturers have talked to Japanese trading companies about possible ventures or licensing arrangements.

Embassy Report
The embassy report observes: "By means of joint business ventures, the U.S. and Japanese industry leaders may find themselves increasingly cooperating... to fend off challenges to their markets from the developing countries. Should these initial joint ventures prove successful, joint operations in third countries would be likely to follow."

Japanese textile imports have increased fivefold in just the last five years, to an estimated \$300 million in 1970. (U.S. imports exceed \$2 billion but are still less than 10 percent of consumption.)

U.S. Treasury Denies Reports

Of \$500 Million Gold Sale to Bonn

WASHINGTON, March 26 (Reuters)—A senior Treasury official today denied press reports that West German authorities have repurchased from the United States the \$500 million in gold it sold in the wake of the 1968 devaluation of the Deutsche mark.

"There has been no such transaction, nor has any formal request for such a transaction been received here," he said.

The official said he was not in a position to know whether there had been any informal discussions or agreement on this subject between Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs Paul Volcker and Bundesbank director Oskar Emminger at the Paris monetary meetings earlier this week.

Mr. Volcker has not yet returned to the United States.

Japan's Growth Rate Slips;

Markets Attract Foreigners

TOKYO, March 26 (AP-DJ)—Economic Planning Agency director-general Ichiro Sato said today he believes Japan's economic growth rate dropped to a 7 percent annual rate at one point in the 1971 first quarter.

But Mr. Sato added that business is not likely to slow further. Speaking to newsmen after a cabinet meeting, he said business has yet to recover because inventory adjustments are taking longer than expected.

Japan's annual economic growth rate in the last four years has averaged 13 percent.

Mr. Sato said he reported to the cabinet that consumer spending has begun to slow.

Speed Public Spending

In a bid to help business recover from the current slowdown, the government decided today to advance its public works spending for the year beginning April 1.

Officials said the cabinet approved a plan to award contracts valued at 3,000 billion yen (\$2.3 billion) in the first half of the fiscal year—73 percent of the public works budget for the year, officials said.

Non-Residents Buy Bonds

TOKYO, March 26 (Reuters)—Securities industry sources report that Japanese bond and debenture markets are attracting an increasing number of foreign buyers because of their relatively high interest rates and as a hedge against possible revaluation of the yen.

This trend has not been curbed by the ban announced last week on purchases of short-term government bonds by non-residents, the sources said.

Official statistics are unavailable, but the sources said one estimate is that foreign purchases of Japanese bonds and debentures increased from \$20 million in December to \$38 million in January and \$40 million in February, and are expected to exceed \$100 million in March.

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One Eye on Interest Rates

Steady U.S. Credit Growth Continuing, Figures Indicate

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT).

The Federal Reserve appeared to have pursued its steady course of moderate credit expansion during the latest two-week period, according to central bank data published yesterday.

The monetary aggregates, which measure the general availability of funds in the economy, showed little evidence of accelerated expansion, however—a policy some analysts assert is necessary to spur the economic recovery.

In its open-market operations—one of the principal tools the Fed has of controlling credit—the Fed in the week ended Wednesday purchased \$47.7 million of government notes and \$14.5 million of bonds.

Operation 'Twist'

These amounts, while not huge, seemed to lend some support to the view that policy is directed toward bringing long-term interest rates down while propping up short-term rates.

Reserves are frequently injected into the banking system by the purchase of Treasury bills, but such purchases amounted to only \$41.8 million in the latest period.

An official familiar with Fed thinking disputed contentions that a full-scale "twist" operation was under way in order to narrow the historically wide spread between long and short rates and to stem the outflow of investment funds from the United States.

Payments Problems
Although the Fed official indicated that the balance-of-payments deterioration as a result of low short-term rates was only a secondary consideration, this situation worsened again in the latest week.

Fed holdings of government securities on behalf of foreign central banks climbed \$214 million to \$14.82 billion.

This was much less, however,

Small Gains

Held in Active N.Y. Trading

Dow Index Is Up 2.67;

Amex Prices Increase

NEW YORK, March 26 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished higher today, though profit-taking bit into early gains. For the week, the list eased somewhat.

Advances led declines by about 8-to-6, but had held a better than 2-to-1 lead earlier.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed at 903.48, up 2.67.

Volume, a moderately active 15.87 million shares, brought the week's turnover to some 78 million, down sharply from last week's 91.3 million. However, today's total was ahead of yesterday's 15.86 million shares.

Lens Developments
Ultron Corp. was among the most actively traded. It went as high as 13 1/4, but finished up only 3/4 at 12 1/8. The company said its soft lens development is progressing well and it is negotiating the acquisition of additional contact lens facilities.

Bausch & Lomb, which is the only company so far with government approval for manufacture of a soft contact lens, up 1/4 at 4 1/2 to \$5.

Ameron, which traded off as much as 1 3/8, finished down 1/4 at 19 3/4. Yesterday, the company reported lower profits but said the results were not indicative of a trend for the year.

American Cyanamid said today it would report a 10 to 15 percent decline in first-quarter results and eased 1 1/2 to 34 1/2.

Steels Mixed
Steels closed mixed. Industry sources indicated the recent steel buying boom might be nearing an end. U.S. Steel lost 1/2 to 32 7/8. Bethlehem was up 1/8 at 22 1/8 and National was down 1/4 at 15 3/8.

Bargain hunters apparently went after Abbott Laboratories, which added 3/4 at 73 3/4. Last week the stock lost more than seven points on news the government was suspending shipments of Abbott's intravenous products.

Elsewhere in the drug group, Upjohn eased 1/4 to 53 in active trade. Merck was off 7/8 at 98, and Eli Lilly gained 1/4 to 118.

Honeywell edged ahead 1/8 to 102 3/4, but was down about ten points on the week. Earlier this week the company forecast lower earnings.

Amex Prices Gain
Prices moved ahead on the American Stock Exchange, where the index, up 0.11 earlier in the session, closed up 0.09 at 36.04.

Yates Industries was the most active and gained 5/8 to 14 3/8. Pioneer Systems dropped 1 to 10 3/8 on a report of lower profits.

Company Reports

Borman's Inc.
Fourth Quarter 1970 Revenue (millions) 109.3 Profits (millions) 0.41 Per Share 0.73 Year Revenue (millions) 443.2 Profits (millions) 1.21 Per Share 0.41 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,125.3 Profits (millions) 25.5 Per Share 1.19

Oil Corp.
Year Revenue (millions) 1,125.3 Profits (millions) 25.5 Per Share 1.19 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,125.3 Profits (millions) 25.5 Per Share 1.19

Rapid American Corp.
Fourth Quarter 1969 Revenue (millions) 688.1 Profits (millions) 8.3 Per Share 1.37 Year Revenue (millions) 2,288.5 Profits (millions) 14.22 Per Share 2.11

(More earnings on Page 5.)

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Budget Deficit Growing in U.S.

President Nixon's budget for the fiscal year ending June 30 has thus far rung up a deficit of \$19.38 billion, according to Treasury Department figures. The present deficit, through the first eight months of the year, is more than double the \$8.15 billion of red ink seen in the corresponding period last year. April and June usually are the best months for federal revenue collectors, however. Last year the deficit was trimmed by \$5.3 billion during the final four months of the fiscal year. In February, the government ran up a \$1.4 billion deficit, the seventh thus far this year. For the first eight months, the government has taken in \$118.4 billion and spent \$137.8 billion, a Treasury report said.

U.S. Jobless Hot Spots Multiply

A third of the 150 major U.S. labor areas are now suffering "substantial" unemployment—6 percent or more—with the addition of five new cities in March, the Labor Department reports. And Seattle, home of Boeing Co. joined the classification of 12 percent or more joblessness, the first mainland city to do so in at least nine years. The data was collected prior to Boeing's setback on the supersonic transport program. The 50 major areas in the "substantial" category is the highest since June, 1962, when the country was emerging from its last recession. There were only eight so listed at this time last year. The five additions are New Haven, Conn. (6.5 percent unemployment); Rockford, Ill. (6.7); Terre Haute, Ind. (7); Worcester, Mass. (7); and Birmingham, N.Y. (8.5).

Asarco to Buy Zinc Firm Units

American Smelting and Refining Co. says it has agreed in principle to purchase for \$27 million certain units of American Zinc Co. They include mines, plants, mineral properties and other real estate interests in the South and Midwest. Payment is to be partially in cash, with \$18 million in 6 percent, five-year notes. In addition, Asarco said it will pay a deferred purchase price contingent upon the published price of prime Western zinc over the five years following the sale. American Zinc said it intends to apply proceeds towards reduction of its indebtedness. It currently owes \$11 million to the British Gold Fields group and \$24 million to banks.

Japan Clears Rothschild Unit Tie

The Industrial Bank of Japan has obtained government approval for its previously announced plan to acquire an interest in Rothschild International Bank Ltd. of London. The Japanese bank plans to take a 12.5 percent share of the joint venture when Inter-Continental increases its capital following signing of a formal contract, expected next week. Inter-Continental is owned 62.5 percent by the Rothschild group, and 12.5 percent each by three U.S. banks.

Washington Post to Offer Stock

Washington Post Co., publisher of The Washington Post and Newsweek magazine, said it intends to make its first public stock offering later this year. Directors have authorized preparation of a registration statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in May. The number of shares to be offered was not disclosed, but Mrs. Katharine Graham, whose family has owned the newspaper for nearly 40 years, will retain control of the company. The Washington Post also has a part interest in the International Herald Tribune, as well as operating various radio stations.

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Asarco to Buy Zinc Firm Units

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If you make better ones, they say, the world will beat a path to your door. You can pave that path with good advertising.

And for all of Europe, there's no better medium than the Herald Tribune, the newspaper the significant Europeans read.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:		U.S. Commodity Prices	
Commodity and unit	Friday	Year ago	Friday
CORN			
May	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.48 1/4
Jul	1.50	1.52 1/4	1.50
Aug	1.50 1/2	1.52 1/4	1.50 1/2
Dec	1.51 1/2	1.53 1/4	1.51 1/2
May	1.51 1/2	1.53 1/4	1.51 1/2
Jul	1.52 1/4	1.54 1/4	1.52 1/4
Aug	1.52 1/4	1.54 1/4	1.52 1/4
Dec	1.53 1/4	1.55 1/4	1.53 1/4
May	1.53 1/4	1.55 1/4	1.53 1/4
Jul	1.54 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.54 1/4
Aug	1.54 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.54 1/4
Dec	1.55 1/4	1.57 1/4	1.55 1/4
May	1.55 1/4	1.57 1/4	1.55 1/4
Jul	1.56 1/4	1.58 1/4	1.56 1/4
Aug	1.56 1/4	1.58 1/4	1.56 1/4
Dec	1.57 1/4	1.59 1/4	1.57 1/4
May	1.57 1/4	1.59 1/4	1.57 1/4
Jul	1.58 1/4	1.60 1/4	1.58 1/4
Aug	1.58 1/4	1.60 1/4	1.58 1/4
Dec	1.59 1/4	1.61 1/4	1.59 1/4
May	1.59 1/4	1.61 1/4	1.59 1/4
Jul	1.60 1/4	1.62 1/4	1.60 1/4
Aug	1.60 1/4	1.62 1/4	1.60 1/4
Dec	1.61 1/4	1.63 1/4	1.61 1/4
May	1.61 1/4	1.63 1/4	1.61 1/4
Jul	1.62 1/4	1.64 1/4	1.62 1/4
Aug	1.62 1/4	1.64 1/4	1.62 1/4
Dec	1.63 1/4	1.65 1/4	1.63 1/4
May	1.63 1/4	1.65 1/4	1.63 1/4
Jul	1.64 1/4	1.66 1/4	1.64 1/4
Aug	1.64 1/4	1.66 1/4	1.64 1/4
Dec	1.65 1/4	1.67 1/4	1.65 1/4
May	1.65 1/4	1.67 1/4	1.65 1/4
Jul	1.66 1/4	1.68 1/4	1.66 1/4
Aug	1.66 1/4	1.68 1/4	1.66 1/4
Dec	1.67 1/4	1.69 1/4	1.67 1/4
May	1.67 1/4	1.69 1/4	1.67 1/4
Jul	1.68 1/4	1.70 1/4	1.68 1/4
Aug	1.68 1/4	1.70 1/4	1.68 1/4
Dec	1.69 1/4	1.71 1/4	1.69 1/4
May	1.69 1/4	1.71 1/4	1.69 1/4
Jul	1.70 1/4	1.72 1/4	1.70 1/4
Aug	1.70 1/4	1.72 1/4	1.70 1/4
Dec	1.71 1/4	1.73 1/4	1.71 1/4
May	1.71 1/4	1.73 1/4	1.71 1/4
Jul	1.72 1/4	1.74 1/4	1.72 1/4
Aug	1.72 1/4	1.74 1/4	1.72 1/4
Dec	1.73 1/4	1.75 1/4	1.73 1/4
May	1.73 1/4	1.75 1/4	1.73 1/4
Jul	1.74 1/4	1.76 1/4	1.74 1/4
Aug	1.74 1/4	1.76 1/4	1.74 1/4
Dec	1.75 1/4	1.77 1/4	1.75 1/4
May	1.75 1/4	1.77 1/4	1.75 1/4
Jul	1.76 1/4	1.78 1/4	1.76 1/4
Aug	1.76 1/4	1.78 1/4	1.76 1/4
Dec	1.77 1/4	1.79 1/4	1.77 1/4
May	1.77 1/4	1.79 1/4	1.77 1/4
Jul	1.78 1/4	1.80 1/4	1.78 1/4
Aug	1.78 1/4	1.80 1/4	1.78 1/4
Dec	1.79 1/4	1.81 1/4	1.79 1/4
May	1.79 1/4	1.81 1/4	1.79 1/4
Jul	1.80 1/4	1.82 1/4	1.80 1/4
Aug	1.80 1/4	1.82 1/4	1.80 1/4
Dec	1.81 1/4	1.83 1/4	1.81 1/4
May	1.81 1/4	1.83 1/4	1.81 1/4
Jul	1.82 1/4	1.84 1/4	1.82 1/4
Aug	1.82 1/4	1.84 1/4	1.82 1/4
Dec	1.83 1/4	1.85 1/4	1.83 1/4
May	1.83 1/4	1.85 1/4	1.83 1/4
Jul	1.84 1/4	1.86 1/4	1.84 1/4
Aug	1.84 1/4	1.86 1/4	1.84 1/4
Dec	1.85 1/4	1.87 1/4	1.85 1/4
May	1.85 1/4	1.87 1/4	1.85 1/4
Jul	1.86 1/4	1.88 1/4	1.86 1/4
Aug	1.86 1/4	1.88 1/4	1.86 1/4
Dec	1.87 1/4	1.89 1/4	1.87 1/4
May	1.87 1/4	1.89 1/4	

TEXTILES		
Printings (64-66 30% yd.	10% (a)	
METALS		
Steel billets (64-66) ton	106.00 (a)	
Iron 2, P&Y Phila. ton	74.00 (a)	
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	38.30 (a)	
		09-25-71 .13.57
		COMMODITIES
		Open interest March 151; May 5,379; July 4,641; Sept. 1,779; March/72 11; July/72 27; Aug/72 28. b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

Security Analysis of American Companies on a Continuing Basis

**Burnham
and Company**
Member New York, American
other principal Stock Exchanges

Weinplatz 6
Phone: 27 41 47. Telex: 53 641
BROKERS FOR:
Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits

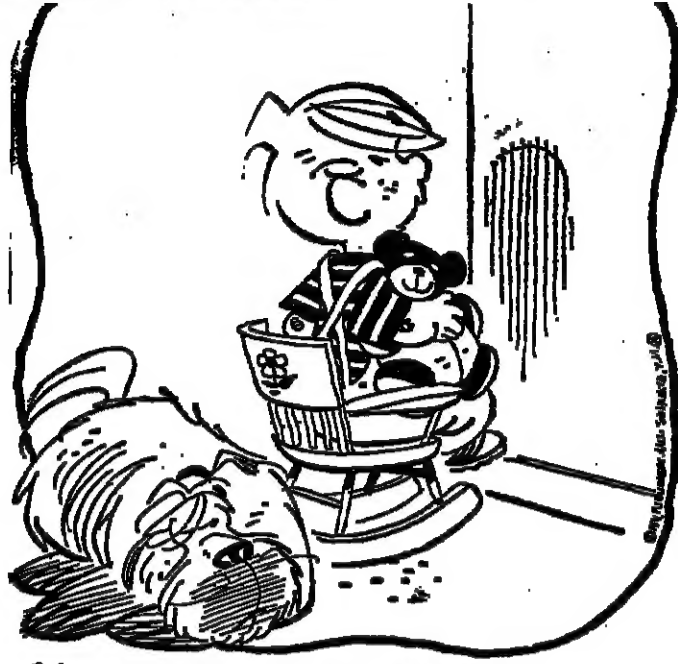
WHEAT				
May	1.58 3/4	1.57 1/4	1.59 1/4	1.58 3/4
Jul	1.52 1/4	1.52 1/4	1.51 1/4	1.51 1/2
Sep	1.54	1.54 1/2	1.53 1/8	1.53 7/8
Dec	1.58 1/4	1.59 1/4	1.53 1/4	1.53 1/2



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
CONTH
RUGAU
LEVVEY
UNBOCK
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BOOKS

MF
By Anthony Burgess. Knopf, 242 pp. \$5.95.
Reviewed by Paul West

LITERARY puritanism still prevails in Britain, as some British writers discover when they attempt a flourish or resort to the merest touch of purple. In the style, there is a host of plain-minded arbiters: insular young dons, crotchety old ones; writers *manqués* who have become TV personalities; and therefore comical newspaper columns as well; and stern literary critics, all calling for a return to the merest touch of purple. The nation, so the non-argument runs, must not be exposed to anything voluptuously expressed, anything young and headmaster, or scoutmaster would have frowned at.

It's clear that the move to style in pop music and in writing time hasn't happened in writing. In other words, the word in England has never had it so poor, the essential philistinism of the nation has never been so well supplied with work that rejects an expansive tradition beginning with Shakespeare and Marlowe, running on through Byron and Carlyle, and ending with Joyce, Dylan Thomas, and maybe Beckett.

Essentially a word-man, Anthony Burgess has always belonged to the minority tradition just mentioned, having paid homage to Shakespeare in his Shakespearean novel "Nothing Like the Sun" and to Joyce in "Re Joyce" ("Joyce is the air we breathe").

Through a dozen novels, he has worked his way from a fairly orthodox conception of fiction to one in which plot, story-line, character-drawing and suchlike things take second place to the words that appear to embody them. The warning was always there, with Burgess the philologist going off at lucid verbal tangents while the so-called narrative hums. If, as someone has said, a novel is a prose fiction having something wrong with it, then Burgess has taken the hint, striving not to perfect a story-telling medium but to improve a story-depicting one. In his hands, the novel has become, as it must, a feat of telltale consciousness: studies in the sonic semantics of an excellent mind having something wrong with it, as all minds do.

"MF" (the title being a familiar twelve-letter obscenely abbreviated isn't really a novel at all; it's a text, in which the words dominate, both the suggested characters and the apparent action, so much so that the latter seem nothing so much as by-products of the former. Somebody called Miles Faber, son of an incestuous union between a brother and a sister, has to get from New York to a Caribbean island called Castalia, there to examine the literary remains of a writer called Sib Legeru (who, I find, can be rearranged into EM Burgess or IL Burgess, as if Anthony Burgess were getting an assist from J. L. Borges, as indeed he is, as well as from the Old English word for incest). Miles also has a sister, by the same parents, to whom he is to be married by a circus clown.

In between times, he is obliged to bury his double and become the son of a Welsh-speaking Irishman. If none of this seems clear, then to hell with it: this is the pretext for the text, and the text, as a verbal tissue, is for the most part stimulating, ingenious, and impetuous.

Let me say at once that this is the kind of thing—gratifying, festive, delectably inexplicable with which I'm in sympathy.

Anyone looking for a prose adventure should dive in, prepared for just a little sublimation: for Burgess word-chessing, the speculative intelligence infatigable with analogies, and a prankster's serendipity, come together in the hands of a mosaic-maker.

Incest is a form of tautology and the word "ship" brings tumbling forth a hoard of images: the charlie noble, claw rings, chinkles, chivers, cheese, eye dead men, a ditty box, a tanged dog, sextants, bullwinks' muzzles, spines, whisker poles, whitens, and so on. As the drop off is syllable, or the fractional twelfth of an epiglottis, the business is hand (so-called) is apt to give way to an alternative and much more attractive business—namely, terminal, morose, I'd call it, in which the 8 on the Beattie Scale performs the world's record for being drunk and making a well-middled name and suchlike. (What comes next, a quote from a soccer rulebook and Miles' dreaming he carries his sister around under his arm like a kitten.)

If any one comment on the book sums it up, it's this: "Man, man, the great and unifier of dispartes." Unable to connect anything with anything meaningful, Burgess connects everything with everything in hope, and the result is a pleasure-scramble in which everything is both timely and relevant, and a prose obligation in which (to borrow the description of the paintings in Sib Legeru's shed) there is "a consistent attempt at the representation of metamorphoses unbound by the restrictions of the sciences."

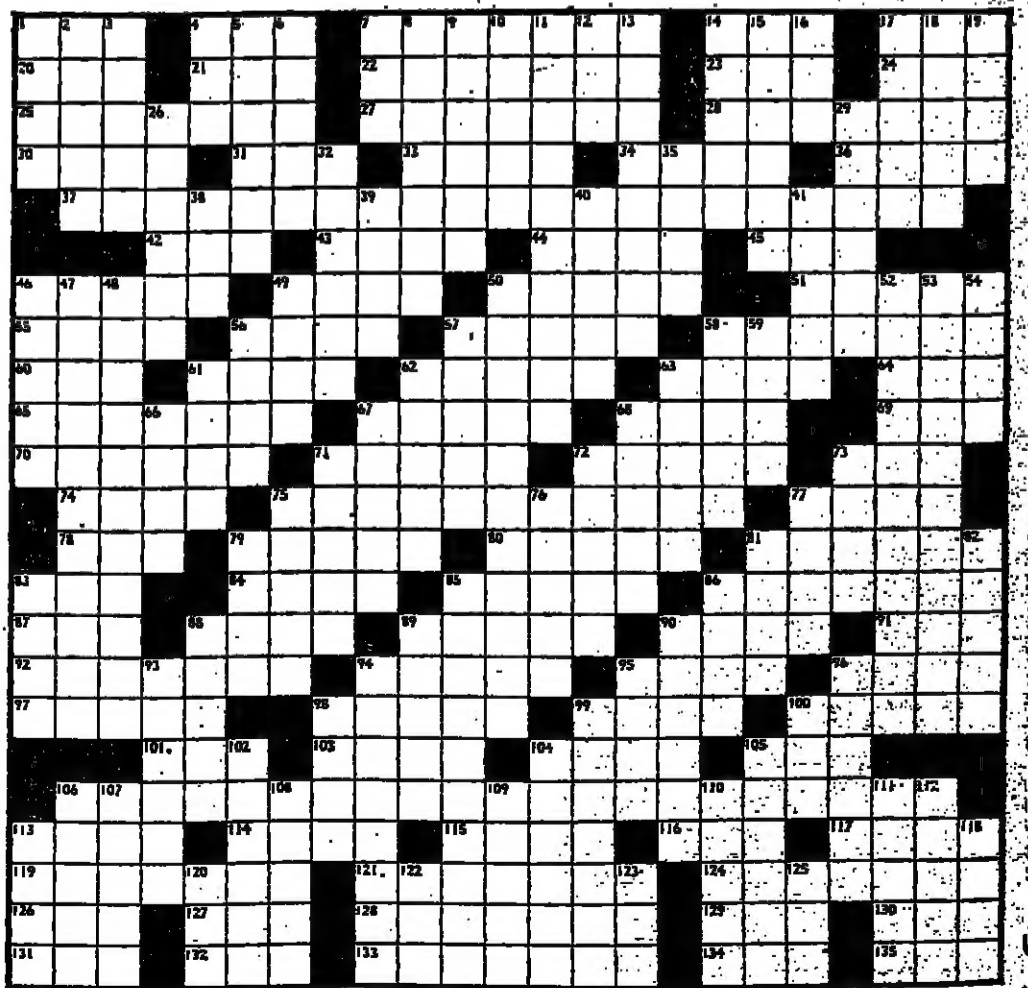
Still and all, "MF" is a teaser, both in the sense of puzzle and of an incitement which can lead only to self-gratification. "Don't," we read, "try distilling a message from it, not even an espresso cupful of meaningful epitomes or a Samsung glass of abridgement." For separable meaning goes to the professor, whose it is to make a meaning out of anything.

A point well taken, especially against the literary puritans of Burgess's native land, for this is a text to thrive on, a royal-blue movie to project upon the national flag (or TV face) of your choice. It's something to dawdle over, like Sib Legeru's "trombone on fire," the slide of which presumably melts as you move it, moves you as it melts. The rest is bright cacophony.

Paul West's new novel, "Children's Fiddler," will be published in April. He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ALONG THE GRAIN—By H. Hastings Reddall



DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
1 White House	19 State Country	34 Peace people	77 Time clock	102 Same thing
2 a kind	20 Dodge	35 Tater	78 Rope fiber	103 Soap, material
3 Translator	21 Church cloth	36 Case for	81 Selen	104 Wadding birds
4 Poetic word	22 Babies	37 Battering device	82 Certain water	105 No. 2000
5 Foreire	23 Outwinding	38 Emotion	83 Tense, hard	106 At dinner
6 Defense postion	24 Yokeis	39 Tuit away	84 Battering device	107 Key window
7 Blackbirds	25 U.S. physicist	40 Yokeis	85 Columbia, Pac	108 Shown seat
8 Despairing	26 Defense postion	41 Yokeis	86 Albin	109 In Scotland
9 Yokeis	27 Blackbirds	42 U.S. physicist	87 Navigation aid	110 Unusual
10 U.S. physicist	28 Bundle of sticks	43 Despairing	88 For animal	111 Stable agent
11 Blackbirds	29 Certain element	44 Swamp	89 Hardwired	112 Defeat; he peac
12 Despairing	30 Basic citizen	45 Time zero	90 Time zero	113 Swamp
13 Yokeis	31 Despairing	46 P.L. politician	91 P.L. politician	114 Scrap outcome
14 U.S. physicist	32 Yokeis	47 That money	92 That money	115 In Scotland
15 Blackbirds	33 Yokeis	48 Sher-off	93 Sher-off	116 W. W. II. say
16 Despairing	34 Yokeis	49 Friend	94 Friend	117 Security. Above
17 Yokeis	35 Yokeis	50 Prime	95 Prime	
18 U.S. physicist	36 Yokeis			
19 Blackbirds	37 Yokeis			
20 Despairing	38 Yokeis			
21 Yokeis	39 Yokeis			
22 U.S. physicist	40 Yokeis			
23 Blackbirds	41 Yokeis			
24 Despairing	42 Yokeis			
25 Yokeis	43 Yokeis			
26 U.S. physicist	44 Yokeis			
27 Blackbirds	45 Yokeis			
28 Despairing	46 Yokeis			
29 Yokeis	47 Yokeis			
30 U.S. physicist	48 Yokeis			
31 Blackbirds	49 Yokeis			
32 Despairing	50 Yokeis			
33 Yokeis	51 Yokeis			
34 U.S. physicist	52 Yokeis			
35 Blackbirds	53 Yokeis			
36 Despairing	54 Yokeis			
37 Yokeis	55 Yokeis			
38 U.S. physicist	56 Yokeis			
39 Blackbirds	57 Yokeis			
40 Despairing	58 Yokeis			
41 Yokeis	59 Yokeis			
42 U.S. physicist	60 Yokeis			
43 Blackbirds	61 Yokeis			
44 Despairing	62 Yokeis			
45 Yokeis	63 Yokeis			
46 U.S. physicist	64 Yokeis			
47 Blackbirds	65 Yokeis			
48 Despairing	66 Yokeis			
49 Yokeis	67 Yokeis			
50 U.S. physicist	68 Yokeis			
51 Blackbirds	69 Yokeis			
52 Despairing	70 Yokeis			
53 Yokeis	71 Yokeis			
54 U.S. physicist	72 Yokeis			
55 Blackbirds	73 Yokeis			
56 Despairing	74 Yokeis			
57 Yokeis	75 Yokeis			
58 U.S. physicist	76 Yokeis			
59 Blackbirds	77 Yokeis			
60 Despairing	78 Yokeis			
61 Yokeis	79 Yokeis			
62 U.S. physicist	80 Yokeis			
63 Blackbirds	81 Yokeis			
64 Despairing	82 Yokeis			
65 Yokeis	83 Yokeis			
66 U.S. physicist	84 Yokeis			
67 Blackbirds	85 Yokeis			
68 Despairing	86 Yokeis			
69 Yokeis	87 Yokeis			
70 U.S. physicist	88 Yokeis			
71 Blackbirds	89 Yokeis			
72 Despairing	90 Yokeis			
73 Yokeis	91 Yokeis			
74 U.S. physicist	92 Yokeis			
75 Blackbirds	93 Yokeis			
76 Despairing	94 Yokeis			
77 Yokeis	95 Yokeis			
78 U.S. physicist	96 Yokeis			
79 Blackbirds	97 Yokeis			
80 Despairing	98 Yokeis			
81 Yokeis	99 Yokeis			
82 U.S. physicist	100 Yokeis			
83 Blackbirds				
84 Despairing				
85 Yokeis				
86 U.S. physicist				
87 Blackbirds				
88 Despairing				
89 Yokeis				
90 U.S. physicist				
91 Blackbirds				
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94 U.S. physicist				
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99 Blackbirds				
100 Despairing				

